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RIVERS'S
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE.

Price 5s. 6d.

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THE
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE;

CONTAINING

AMPLE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE FINE LEADING VARIETIES OF ROSES,
REGULARLY CLASSED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FAMILIES,
THEIR HISTORY AND MODES OF CULTURE;

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. THE SUMMER ROSE GARDEN.

PART II. THE AUTUMNAL ROSE GARDEN.

THE WHOLE ARRANGED SO AS TO FORM

A COMPANION

TO

THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

THE SAWBRIDGEWORTH COLLECTION OF ROSES,

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

BY T. RIVERS, JUN.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR;

AND SOLD BY

LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1837.

1121.

LONDON:
Printed by A SPOTTISWOODE,
New-Street-Square.

INTRODUCTION.

So many rose amateurs have complained that it is extremely difficult to select from the multiplicity of roses now under cultivation such varieties as are distinct and adapted for particular situations, though accurately enough described in a catalogue, I have presumed some practical observations might be acceptable. I have also long felt the conviction, that a mere enumeration of the form and colour of the flower is not enough, particularly for the amateur with a small garden ; for he, of course, wishes to select a *few* varieties, and those well adapted to the situation they are to occupy. As a guide, then, to the lovers of roses, this little treatise has been written in the few leisure moments allowed me by the unceasing cares of a general nursery business. I give the result of twenty years' experience, gained by the culture of choice roses on a much larger scale than any where in Europe. I say this advisedly, as from five to six acres are here devoted to the cultivation of select named varieties. In noticing and describing the different roses in the following pages, though a cultivator of them for sale, I have endeavoured to lay aside all business prejudices, and only to view them as an admiring amateur. Varieties inserted in the catalogue, and not noticed here, are, in many cases, equally beautiful with those that are ; but in these instances they perhaps much resemble them, or at least have no particular distinguishing traits. It may

be asked, Why, then, are so many varieties enumerated in the catalogue, if so few comparatively can be recommended? To this I reply, that some roses resemble each other in the form and colour of their flowers, yet differ much in the character of their leaves, branches, and general habit; some will also often bloom out of character, and imperfectly, one or two seasons consecutively, while others of the same colour and of the same family are blooming well; and then, perhaps, for a like period, the former will have their bright seasons of perfection, while the latter receive some blighting check, so that it is almost necessary to have plants of different natures bearing flowers alike. I may also mention that in moist, showery weather, the flowers of some of the extremely double roses cannot open, but those of others, less double, but like them in colour, will open freely, and bloom in great perfection. These little facts are well known to the experienced cultivator.

Some new roses inserted in the catalogue have only bloomed here one season, and perhaps not quite in perfection, so that an accurate description could not be given of them: many of these are most undoubtedly fine varieties. In classing the roses in the following pages, and in the catalogue, I have retained those that are but slightly hybridised in that division to which they have the nearest affinity; for instance, if a rose between the French and Provence roses has more of the characters of the former than of the latter, it is retained with the French roses, as it will group well with them, though not a pure French rose: this helps to avoid those numerous subdivisions with which most of the French catalogues are burdened, as they only

tend to confuse the young amateur. In the descriptions, the colour of the flower is not always given, as the catalogue, of which this guide is only a companion, generally gives that correctly.

In forming a collection of roses from the French gardeners, great difficulty is often experienced by their incorrectness in the names of their plants: this inattention, to call it by no worse name, has long been the bane of commercial gardening. In this country almost every nurseryman is now aware of the great responsibility he is under as to correct nomenclature. But in France they manage these matters differently, certainly not "better;" for if a Parisian cultivator raises a good rose from seed, and gives it a popular name, a provincial florist will immediately give some one of his seedlings, perhaps a very inferior rose, the same, so that there are often two or three roses bearing the same name: and if the original, or most superior variety, is ordered, ten to one if you get it, as the French florist generally gives you that which is most convenient for him to send, quite regardless of what you wish for: this is carried to an extreme, of which only those well and intimately acquainted with roses can form a just idea.

I have now only to beg the indulgence of my readers. A man of business must be deficient in the many requisites of correct composition. I have endeavoured to be plain and explicit; and cannot help flattering myself, that the instructions conveyed in these insignificant pages may be the means of restoring many unfortunate, neglected roses to health and vigour.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

Nov. 20. 1837.



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THE

~~SUMMER ROSE GARDEN~~

ERRATA.

Page 8. lines 19, 20. for "at a garden," read "in a garden."
Pages 20, 21. for "China Rose," read "Chinese Rose."

THE PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE, ROSE.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA.)

THIS rose has long and deservedly been the favourite ornament of English gardens; and if, as seems very probable, it was the hundred-leaved rose of Pliny, and the favourite flower of the Romans, contributing in no small degree to the luxurious enjoyments of that great people, it claims attention as much for its high antiquity, as for its intrinsic beauty. 1596 is given by botanists as the date of its introduction to our gardens. That "prince of gardeners," Miller, says that it is the prettiest of all roses; and this idea still prevails to a great extent in the agricultural districts of England, where, in the farm and cottage-gardens, the Cabbage Rose and the double wallflower are the most esteemed inmates; forming in their turns, with a sprig of rosemary, the Sunday *bouquet* of the respectable farm-servant and cottager.

The groves of Mount Caucasus are said to be its native places of growth, and also Languedoc and Provence; but the claims of these latter have been disputed. I lately wrote to a very old rose amateur in France for information on this point. He informs me that the species with single flowers is found in a wild state in the southern provinces; it is there-

fore very probable that it was called the Provence Rose from growing more abundantly in that province: it has now, however, quite a different name in France, for it is called the "Rose à Cent Feuilles," from the botanical name, *Rosa centifolia*, or Hundred-leaved Rose. I must here confess that, when I was a young rose-fancier, this name often misled me, as I was very apt to think that it referred to the Scotch and other small and thickly leaved roses, not for a moment supposing that the term was applied to the petals or flower-leaves.

Hybrid roses, between this and *Rosa gallica*, are called Provence Roses by the French amateurs of the present day. Our Provence, or Cabbage, Rose is exceedingly varied in the form and disposition of its petals: the first in the catalogue *Anemoniflora* has those in the centre of the flower imperfect and partially fimbriated, giving it something the appearance of a semi-double anemone; whence its name.

The Celery-leaved Rose, or *Rosa apiifolia*, is also a curious rose, unlike any other: its leaves are, perhaps, as much like imperfectly curled parsley as celery. The curled Provence is as beautiful as curious, having fine globular-shaped flowers, with petals waved in a very peculiar manner. *Dianthæflora*, or the Pink-flowered Rose, is a curious variety, with imperfect lacinated petals, unlike any other rose, and something like a pink. *Duchesne* is a Provence Rose, a little hybridised, with very large, finely shaped, and double flowers. *Duc d'Angoulême* also slightly departs from the habits of the true Provence rose: this is a finely shaped rose, of a vivid rose-colour. The Dutch, or Large Provence, is exactly like the Old Cabbage Rose, and equally fragrant, but very much larger: this is a fine rose for forcing. *Grand Bercam* is a superb large-flowering variety, a true Provence, with flowers of a fine deep rose-colour, but with fewer petals than some other varieties. *Grande Agathe*, also known as the *Läcken* Provence, is indeed a grand rose, remarkably double, and finely formed. Its flowers are of the palest flesh-colour: like

some others of the true Provence Roses, its clusters of bloom are too heavy and pendulous to be seen with effect on dwarf plants. *Illustre Beauté*, or *Célestine*, is a hybrid Provence, with flowers extremely double, and not quite so globular as those of the true Provence Roses; but a most beautiful rose, and a very abundant bloomer. *The King of Holland* is a very old variety, with immense globular flowers, and curious sepals; so that the flower-bud seems surrounded with leaves. *The Lilac Provence* is a pretty distinct rose, with globular flowers of a lilac tinge. *Laura* is a new variety, with remarkably bright rose-coloured flowers, but not a true Provence. *The Monstrous Provence*, *Cabbage-leaved*, or *centifolia bullata*, has that large and curious inflated foliage, which we have no expressive name for, but which the French call "bullée:" it is a vigorous-growing plant, with flowers like the Old Provence. *La Reine de Provence* really deserves to be the queen of this division. Its large and finely shaped globular flowers have a good effect when suspended from a standard: these are of a pale lilac rose-colour, distinct and beautiful. *The Scarlet Provence* is an old variety, one of those misnomers that in flowers so often lead to disappointment: it was probably the first Provence Rose that made an approach to scarlet; but the faint carmine of its flowers is very far removed from that rare colour among roses. *The Spotted* is a hybrid Provence of great beauty, with large globular flowers of the deepest rose-colour, delicately spotted. This fine rose has large leaves, and makes upright shoots of great luxuriance and vigour. *The Striped Provence* is a delicate variety, with flowers of a pale flesh-colour, often striped with red. This rose has smooth glaucous green shoots, and leaves much resembling the Striped Moss, and the Old White Moss.

The Unique Provence is a genuine English rose, which, I believe, was found by Mr. Grimwood, then of the Kensington Nursery, in some cottage-garden, growing among plants of the common Cabbage Rose. This variety was at first much

esteemed, and plants of it were sold at very high prices. Most probably, this was not a seedling from the Old Cabbage Rose, as that is too double to bear seed in this country, but what is called by florists a sporting* branch or sucker. In describing this and the next division, I shall have occasion to notice more of these spontaneous deviations. The Striped Unique is one; for this was not raised from seed, but, a flowering branch of the Unique having produced striped flowers, plants were budded from it, and the variety was "fixed," as the French florists term it. However, this is certainly *not fixed*; for it is a most inconstant rose, in some soils producing flowers beautifully striped, in others entirely red, and in the soil of this nursery most frequently pure white. In Sussex, where, this season (1837), it has bloomed finely in its variegated character, it has been honoured with a new name, and is now known as "the Maid of the Valley." The Wellington Provence is one of the largest of this division, something like Grand Bertram in the colour of its flowers, which are of a beautiful deep rose, very double, but not quite so much so as those of the Dutch Provence. This forms a splendid standard. Wilberforce is a new variety, and very splendid. This, and La Simplicité, are slightly hybridised with some dark variety of *Rosa gallica*, which has greatly added to their beauty, as they both produce flowers approaching to dark crimson, a rare colour among Provence Roses.

There are but two ways in which Provence Roses can be employed as ornaments to the flower-garden,—as standards for the lawn, and as dwarfs for beds. Standards of some of the varieties, if grown on a strong clayey soil, form fine objects of ornament, as their large globular flowers are so gracefully pendent. In this description of soil also, if grown as dwarfs, they will not flourish unless they are worked on the

* A term used to denote any portion of a plant departing from the character the entire plant should sustain. Thus, one stem of a carnation will often produce plain-coloured flowers, while the remainder of the plant has striped flowers: it is then said "to sport."

Dog Rose; but in light sandy soils it will be advisable to cultivate them on their own roots. The freedom with which they grow in the light sandy soils of Surrey points out this method of culture on such soils as the most eligible. In pruning, they require a free use of the knife: every shoot should be shortened to three or four buds. If not pruned in this severe manner, the plants soon become straggling and unsightly. In poor soils, they should have annually, in November, a dressing of rotten manure on the surface of the bed, to be washed in by the rains of winter.

THE MOSS ROSE.

(*ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA.*)

The Moss Rose, or Mossy Provence Rose, is most probably an accidental sport or seminal variety of the common Provence Rose; as the Old Double Moss Rose, which was introduced to this country from Holland in 1596, is the only one mentioned by our early writers on gardening. If it had any claims to be ranked as a botanical species*, the single-flowering Moss Rose would have been the first known and described; but the Single Moss, as compared with the Double, is a new variety. Some few years since, a traveller in Portugal, mentioned that the Moss Rose grew wild in the neighbourhood of Cintra; but, most likely, the plants were stragglers from some garden, as I have never seen this assertion properly authenticated. The origin of the Double Moss Rose, like that of the Old Double Yellow Rose (*Rosa sulphurea*) is therefore left to conjecture; for gardeners in those days did not publish to the world the result of their operations and

* Miller says, with a most remarkable simplicity, that he thinks it must be a distinct species, as it is so much more difficult of propagation than the common Provence Rose.

discoveries. I much regret this ; for it would be very interesting to know how and where this general favourite originated. Probably, when first noticed, gardening was of such small consideration, that the discovery of a rose, however remarkable, would not be thought worth registering. That it is merely an accidental sport of the common Provence Rose, is strengthened by the fact, that plants produced by the seed of the Moss Rose do not always show moss : perhaps not more than two plants out of three will be mossy, as I have often proved. Those that are not so are most evidently pure Provence Roses, possessing all their characters. To show, also, the singular propensity of the varieties of *Rosa centifolia* to vary, I may here mention that the common Moss Rose often produces shoots entirely destitute of moss. In the summer of 1836, I also observed a luxuriant branch of the Crimson, or Damask, which is generally more mossy than the Old Moss Rose, having a remarkable appearance. On examination, I found it nearly smooth. This season (1837), it has entirely lost its moss, and has produced semi-double flowers, the exact resemblance of the Scarlet Provence. The White Moss is another instance of this singular quality, for that originated from a sporting branch ; the Mossy de Meaux is also a curious deviation, the history of which will be given in the descriptive enumeration following ; the Crested Moss, or Provence, is another case in point. It seems, therefore, very feasible, that the Provence Rose, from being cultivated in Italy through so many ages, produced from seed, or more probably from a sporting branch, the Double Moss Rose, that is, a double Cabbage, or Provence, Rose, covered with that glandular excrescence which we term moss ; this branch or plant was propagated, and the variety handed down to us, perhaps as much admired in the present day as when first discovered. These Roses always have been, and I hope always will be, favourites : for what can be more elegant than the bud of the Moss Rose, with its pure rose-colour, peeping through that beautiful and unique envelope ?

The first in the catalogue is the Asepala, or *Rosa muscosa asepala*; a new variety, something like the Provence *Dianthæflora*, curious, but of no beauty. The Blush Moss is a most beautiful variety of the colour of that well-known rose, the Celestial, — so exactly intermediate between the White Moss and the common, that it is quite necessary in a collection. The Crimson or Damask Moss, sometimes called the Tinwell Moss, was originated in the garden of a clergyman at Tinwell in Rutlandshire; from thence sent to Mr. Lee of Hammersmith. As it was one of the first deep-coloured Moss Roses, it was much esteemed, and plants of it were sold at a high price. This is a more luxuriant grower than the Old Moss; its branches, leaves, and buds are also more mossy. It is an excellent rose for beds; for, if its shoots are pegged to the ground with small hooks, the surface is soon covered with its luxuriant foliage and flowers. For this purpose, it is better on its own roots, as worked plants so treated would throw up too many suckers. The French Crimson Moss is, perhaps, not quite so deep in colour, but much more double than the preceding, and not such a luxuriant grower. The Crested Moss, Crested Provence, or *Rosa cristata*, for it is known by these three names), is said to have been discovered growing from the crevice of a wall at Friburg in Switzerland. No rose can be more singular and beautiful than this. The buds, before expansion, are so clasped by its fringed sepals, that they present a most unique and elegant appearance, totally unlike any other rose. When the flower is fully expanded, this peculiar beauty vanishes, and it has merely the appearance of a superior variety of the Provence Rose. It should here be mentioned, that, if grown in a poor soil, its buds often lose their crest, and come plain, like the Provence Rose. As a standard, this rose is very graceful, its large flowers and buds drooping from their weight. Mousseuse de Vieillard has not yet bloomed here in perfection. In colour, it does not differ from the common moss; but it seems more dwarf and delicate in its habit, and more abundantly

mossed. *E'clatante* is a Moss Rose, quite worthy of notice ; for it is so vigorous in its growth, that it soon forms a fine tree : its colour is also remarkably bright.

Moussue Partout is indeed all over moss ; for its leaves, branches, and buds are thickly covered. The flowers of this singular variety are much like the common Moss Rose. The *Miniature Moss* is one which I originated from seed in my endeavours to raise a superior dark variety from the Single Moss Rose. Its flowers are small, of a bright pink, and pretty, though only semi-double. The *Prolific Moss* is not the *Prolifère* of the French, but a dwarf variety of the common Moss, and a most abundant bloomer. This is known by the French florists as the *Minor Moss* : it is a most excellent variety to keep in pots for forcing. *Prolifère*, or *Mousseuse Prolifère*, is an old variety from France, producing very large flowers, which do not open well in wet weather ; but in dry hot seasons this is a fine rose. The *Pompone Moss*, or *Mossy de Meaux*, has for some years been a great favourite. This rose was found by Mr. Sweet of the Bristol Nursery, at a garden at Taunton, Somersetshire, in 1814. He obtained possession of the plant for five pounds ; and afterwards distributed the young plants at one guinea each. It was most probably an accidental sport from the *Old Rose de Meaux*, and not from seed, as that rose is too double to bear seed in this country. This is one of the prettiest of roses, and one of the first to make its appearance in June, gladdening us with its early clusters of small and finely shaped flowers. It is not well adapted for a standard ; for, when grafted or budded, it is but a short-lived plant, at least in the generality of soils ; on its own roots, in light rich soils, it may be grown in great perfection. The *Perpetual White Moss* is a *Damask Rose* : it is pretty only in bud ; for, when expanded, the flower is ill-shaped. This made a great noise in the rose world when it first appeared ; but its reputation for beauty was much over-rated. However, if grown luxuriantly, it produces immense clusters of buds, which have a very

elegant and unique appearance. This rose is a proof, often occurring, that florists are apt to designate a plant by some name descriptive of *what they wish it to be, rather than of what it is*. The Perpetual Moss is *not perpetual*; but, like the Old Monthly Damask Rose, in moist autumns and in rich soils, it sometimes puts forth flowering branches. The Luxembourg Moss, or "Ferrugineuse," has been raised from seed, within these few years, in the Luxembourg Gardens. It is evidently much tinged with the dark colouring of some variety of *Rosa gallica*, and *approaches* to that grand desideratum, a dark crimson Moss Rose. This is most certainly a superb variety, of great luxuriance of growth, forming a fine standard: it will probably be the parent of a dark Moss Rose still more splendid, as it bears seed freely. Lancel is a new variety, much esteemed by the French amateurs. They admire it for its "elegantly cut sepals;" but it really does not possess enough distinctive character for this country. In colour, it differs but little from the Crimson Moss, though it is usually not so bright. The Mottled Moss is pretty; but in some seasons it is scarcely shaded, and loses all claims to its name.

The Scarlet Moss, the Mousseuse de la Flèche of the French, from being originated at the town of La Flèche, is a pretty brilliant rose, with flowers nearly as small as the Pomponne Moss, but not so double. The Spotted Moss is also a French variety; but its spots do not add to its beauty in the eyes of the English florist; though, in France, any distinguishing feature in a flower, however absurd, is seized with avidity to mark a variety. The Old Striped Moss is a singular rose, of delicate growth, often producing flower-stems and buds entirely without moss, still its glaucous foliage and striped flowers give the plant a pretty original appearance. The New Striped Moss has not yet bloomed here. This is said to be a pure white and red rose; but, most likely, it will be very inconstant, as all the striped roses of the Provence tribe are. The Sage-leaved Moss is a good

double rose, remarkable only for its leaves, which are much like those of the common sage. The Single Moss and Single Lilac Moss, are desirable as being distinct, and capable of bearing seed from which new varieties may be raised. Rivers's Single Moss is inclined to be semi-double. This is a remarkably luxuriant grower, as is the Single Crimson Moss, a seedling which bloomed for the first time in the season of 1836; a rose quite worth notice, for its colour is beautiful; and, as it is a true Moss Rose, and bears seed abundantly, it will, I hope, be the parent of some first-rate varieties. The White Bath or Clifton Moss is a favourite and beautiful rose: this owes its origin to a sporting branch of the common Moss, which was found in a garden at Clifton, near Bristol, about thirty years since, from whence it was distributed. The Old White Moss is, perhaps, a French variety, as the French cultivators, when speaking of the Clifton Moss, call it *Mousseuse Blanche Anglaise*; and the Old White Moss, *M. Blanche Ancienne*. This has not so much moss as the Clifton, and is not pure white, but inclining to a pale flesh-colour: it is also much more delicate in habit.

Moss Roses, when grown on their own roots, require a light and rich soil: in such soils, they form fine masses of beauty in beds on lawns. In cold and clayey soils, they in general succeed much better worked on the Dog Rose, forming beautiful standards. I have ascertained that they establish themselves much better on short stems, from two to three feet in height, than on taller stems. If short, the stem increases in bulk progressively with the head, and the plants will then live and flourish a great many years.

To give a succession of bloom, the plants intended to flower early should be pruned in October, and those for the second series the beginning of May; shortening their shoots, as recommended for the Provence Roses: give them also an abundant annual dressing of manure on the surface, in November.

THE FRENCH ROSE.

(ROSA GALLICA.)

The French Rose (*Rosa gallica* of botanists) is an inhabitant of the continent of Europe, growing abundantly in the hedges of France and Italy. In the "*Floræ Romanæ*" of Sebastiani, published at Rome in 1818, this rose, *Rosa sempervirens*, and *Rosa canina*, are said to be the only roses growing naturally in the Papal States. It was one of the earliest roses introduced to our gardens. 1596 is given by botanists as the date of its introduction; and, owing to its bearing seed freely, it has been the parent of an immense number of varieties, many of the earlier sorts being more remarkable for their expressive French appellations, than for any great dissimilarity in their habits or colours. The Semi-double Red Rose, grown in Surrey for the druggists, is of this family, and a very slight remove from the original species, which is of the same colour, with but one range of petals, or single. All the roses of this group are remarkable for their compact and upright growth; many for the multiplicity of their petals, and tendency to produce variegated flowers. Some of these spotted and striped roses are very singular and beautiful. The formation of the flower, in many of the superior modern varieties of *Rosa gallica*, is very regular; so that most probably this family will ultimately be the favourite of those florists who show roses for prizes, in the manner that dahlias are now exhibited; that is, as full-blown flowers, one flower on a stem; for they bear carriage better, when fully expanded, than any other roses. In France, this is called the "*Provins Rose*;" and some varieties of it are classed in a separate division, as "*Agathe Roses*." These have curled foliage, and pale-coloured compact flowers, remarkable for their crowded petals. That

very old striped rose, sometimes improperly called the "York and Lancaster" Rose, seems to have been one of the first variations of *Rosa gallica*, as it is mentioned by most of our early writers on gardening. This is properly "*Rosa mundi*:" the true York and Lancaster Rose is a Damask Rose.

To describe a selection of these roses, is no easy task, as the *plants* differ so little in their habits, and their flowers, though very dissimilar in appearance, yet offer so few prominent descriptive characteristics. Some of the new varieties lately introduced, though much prized in France, have not yet bloomed well here: the change of climate seems to have affected them. *A' Fleurs à Feuilles Marbrées*, as the name implies, has its leaves and flowers marbled or stained, as are also its branches. This rose is so double, that it has as much the appearance of a ranunculus as a rose; and, in fine weather, is very beautiful; but wet soon disfigures it. *Aglæ Adanson* is a fine marbled rose, something like the above in colour, but with much larger flowers, which are double, finely formed, and open freely. *Anarelle* is a large cupped and finely shaped rose; its outer petals pale lilac; its centre of a deep purplish rose, distinct and good. *Aspasie* is one of the most delicate and beautiful roses known; for its form is quite perfect, a little inclining to be globular, like some of the hybrid China Roses. *Aurélië* is much like the last in colour and form, but is delicately spotted with white. *Assemblage des Beautés* is not quite full enough of petals, but deserves its name; for its varied and finely coloured crimson and scarlet flowers, on one stem, are always admired. *Belle Herminie* is a semi-double spotted rose, remarkable as being the parent of most of the spotted and marbled varieties. *Berlèse* is a fine rose, with a dark purple ground spotted with crimson; and, before it is faded by the mid-day sun, it is very beautiful. *Belle de Fontenay* is now a well-known variety, but quite unique, as its margined flowers are distinct and characteristic.

Bizarre Marbrée is a fine marbled rose, very double and well shaped, of a bright rose-colour beautifully shaded. Comte Walsh has been described in the catalogue on the faith of a French florist, before it bloomed here. It has not proved true to its description, as it is not margined; but it will, I have no doubt, prove a first-rate show rose.*

Camaieu is one of the most distinct striped roses known. Its flowers are rather small, and sometimes not of a good form: still it is a very pretty rose. Comte de Murinais is a large flattish rose, of a slate-coloured ground, spotted with rose-colour; a very distinct and good variety. Cramoisie Picotée is a distinct and curious spotted rose, not so pretty and brilliant as the Old Picotée, as its spots have a brownish tinge. Cymodocée is a large and robust-growing rose, very double, of good shape, and likely to prove a fine show rose. Delille is a new rose, very prettily spotted on a purple ground. Like most of the roses of this colour, it is only to be seen in perfection in the morning, if the weather is sultry; but in cloudy weather it will retain its beauty the entire day. Duc de Trévisé is a most beautiful rose, of first-rate form for a show rose, and of a robust and distinct habit. Duc d'Orléans is also a fine and brilliant rose, large, finely cupped, and distinctly spotted with white; and of the most robust and vigorous habit. E'clatante is a rose that may be distinguished in a group, however crowded. As it is so extremely bright, it perhaps ought not to be called scarlet; yet no other term so well describes its colour.

E'clat des Roses is a very double and large rose, of the most perfect form for a show rose. It seldom produces deformed or ill-shaped flowers; the plant is also of the most vigorous habit. To Fanny Parissot this description may also be applied, only that its colour is much more delicate. Fanny Bias is a name also given to this rose. Fanny Esler is a new and pretty spotted rose; but it has not yet

* This term is applied to those varieties that produce very double and perfect flowers, fit to be exhibited singly, as dahlias are.

bloomed here in perfection. Fleur d'Amour is one of the most vivid-coloured roses in this group, much like Assemblage des Beautés, but more double. Grandissima is a most robust-growing and very large rose, likely to prove a show rose of first-rate excellence. Hortense Beauharnois is a fine and large rose, very delicately and slightly spotted with white. Iphigénie is also a good spotted variety; but, like the preceding, perhaps too delicately so to be called a variegated rose. The King of Rome, or Théodore de Corse (for they are one and the same), is a beautiful double and compact rose, so exactly like a double ranunculus, that it might almost be mistaken for one. Leopold is a fine dark rose, much like that old favourite the Tuscany Rose; but with smaller and more double flowers.

La Capricieuse is indeed capricious; for some of its flowers are plain, and some most beautifully pencilled with white; which, on the vivid rose-coloured ground of this rose, has a pretty effect. La Moskowa is a large dark rose, not quite double enough for a show rose; but its flowers have a fine effect on the plant. Lafayette is a pencilled rose, quite different from the generality of these roses, and much like Nationale Tricolore: it is shaded with purple and crimson, and varies much with the season. Lady Peel is a most curious and pretty rose: some of its flowers are like a variegated rose-coloured hollyhock, very remarkable in their form and colour; but the variegation of this rose is not constant, for it often produces plain-coloured flowers, perhaps equally beautiful with those that are striped. La Nationale is a new and distinct variety, of a bright rose-colour, marbled and striped with crimson; one of the prettiest of its class. Lord Byron is a new and brilliant spotted rose, not producing large or very double flowers; but a desirable and pretty variety. Lucile is also a new spotted rose. This, like many of the new variegated roses, has, perhaps, owing to the change of climate, not yet bloomed in perfection.

Madame Cottin is a large and well-shaped rose, adapted

for a show rose; as is also Madame Dubarry, perhaps one of the very finest double roses known. These are both of the most vigorous habits and first-rate excellence. Malesherbes is a purple spotted rose, requiring to be kept from the hot sun; for, like all roses inclining to purple or slate-colour, it soon fades. Nationale Tricolore is one of the prettiest of variegated roses, generally shaded with red and purple, with a white or yellowish centre; but this central colour is not constant. Oracle du Siècle is a most charming rose, perfect in form, and rich and beautiful in its fine crimson and scarlet colouring.

Oriflamme is a rose which I ventured, last season, to describe as deep scarlet, on the faith of a very honourable florist who raised it from seed. It has not yet bloomed in this country; but it seems of a distinct habit, and I expect it will prove one of the finest varieties in this division. Picotée, or Violet Picotée, in some soils, produces flowers of a deep violet crimson, striped with white; in others it loses its variegation; but, under all circumstances, it is a pretty and most distinct rose. Princess Victoria was raised from seed at Linton in Cambridgeshire, by a Mr. Gimson. This is a fine brilliant crimson rose, and generally a good show flower, as it is very double, and regular in its form. Porcelaine Royale is a beautifully shaped mottled rose; not large, but cupped, and perfect in its form, and adapted for a show rose. Renoncule Ponctué, or the Spotted Ranunculus, is happily named; for it is much like a ranunculus both in its form and in the disposition of its colours. When this rose opens well (which, owing to the crowded state of its petals, it sometimes fails to do), it is a peculiar and beautiful variety. The Superb Tuscany is a seedling from the Old Tuscany, with larger and more double flowers; very dark, perhaps more so than those of its parent, yet their colour is not so brilliant.

Sir Walter Scott is a good rose, finely shaped; of that deep purplish rose-colour which has a very rich appearance: it is well calculated for a show rose, as its shape is generally

perfect. Sombrioul is a delicate spotted rose, something like Aurélie; probably having the same origin, as it was raised from seed by the same grower. Scabiosæflora has a tufted centre to the flower, much resembling the flower of the Scabious. Sophie Arnold is a prettily shaped, bright rose-coloured variety, spotted or marbled with crimson. Tricolor, or La Belle Alliance, is now a very old variety; in some soils producing flowers prettily striped with yellowish white; in others its flowers are quite plain. Tricolor Pompon seems to be merely a variety of the preceding, with smaller petals, and a greater proportion of white in them: probably, it owes its origin to a sporting branch of the original Tricolor. Tricolor Superba is one of the finest of the striped roses: its ground colour is of the darkest crimson, on which its regular stripes of nearly pure white have a good effect; it also bids fair to be constant in its variegation.

Triomphe de Rennes is a very large and finely shaped show rose; the habit of the plant is also most luxuriant, and it forms a fine standard. Tullie is of a bright rose-coloured ground, prettily marbled, a new rose, and very good. The Prince is also a new rose, slate-coloured, marbled with crimson. Like all the roses of this colour, it requires to be kept from the sun. The Village Maid, or Provins Panachée, is now a well-known rose; varying so much in colour in different soils, that many assert there are two or three varieties; but this is not the case, for there is as yet but one Village Maid Rose, which, in some situations, has red or carnation-coloured, in others slate-coloured or purple, stripes.

Uniflore Marbrée has a tendency to produce its flowers on single footstalks; whence its name. It is a good shaped and very double rose, beautifully marbled.

Most of the varieties of *Rosa gallica* are robust and hardy, and flourish equally as bushes on their own roots, grafted or budded on short stems, or as standards; but they cannot be recommended for tall standards, as their growth is too compact to be graceful. To grow them fine for exhibi-

tion as single blooms, or "show-roses," the clusters of buds should be thinned early in June, taking at least two thirds from each; manure should also be laid round their stems on the surface, and manured water given to them plentifully in dry weather. With this description of culture, these roses will much surpass any thing we have yet seen in this country. To prolong their season of blooming, two plants of each variety should be planted; one plant to be pruned in October, and the other in May. These will be found to give a regular succession of flowers. In winter pruning, shorten the strong shoots to within six or eight buds of the bottom: those that are weak cut down to two or three buds.

HYBRID PROVENCE ROSES.

These beautiful roses are exactly intermediate between the French and the Provence rose, partaking almost in an equal degree of both parents. They have upon the long and graceful shoots of the Provence the close and more dense foliage of the French rose; and, in some of the varieties, the pale and delicate colouring of the first is enlivened by the rich and deep crimson hues of the latter. The origin of these roses may be soon attested; for, if the single moss, or Provence rose, is fertilised with the farina of *Rosa gallica*, hybrid Provence roses will be produced, agreeing in every respect with the above description. Among the most superior varieties is *Agnes Sorel*, a delicate flesh-coloured rose, very double and finely shaped; *Amelie Guerin* is evidently from the seed of that good old rose, the *Globe hip*, but with smaller and more double flowers, of the same pure white, a pretty and distinct variety. *Blanchefleur* is of the most delicate flesh-colour, or nearly white, a new variety, very distinct and

prétty. Cleliée is a magnificent rose, of the largest dimensions, forming a very fine standard, as its branches are graceful and spreading. Celinette is also a very large and fine rose, of the most delicate flesh-colour, possessing in its habits all the characters of this division.

Duchesse d'Angoulême, or the Wax rose, is an old but deservedly a favourite variety: its colour is so delicate and its form so perfect, that it must always be admired; the habit of the plant is most luxuriant, and rather more erect than most other members of this family. Duvernay is a new and very fine variety, with flowers of the largest dimensions, of a delicate flesh-colour, very double and finely shaped. Egerie is also a new rose, and very desirable, as its colour is of the brightest rose, grouping well with the pure white and delicate coloured varieties of this division. Enchantress, Grande Henriette, or Rose Parmentier, for these, and I believe some others, are its synonymes, is an old and most beautiful variety, so double and finely shaped that it may be considered a prize-rose of the first character.

Gracilis, or Shailer's Provence, is a very old and delicate growing rose, unlike most other varieties of this family in its habit, as it seems to be between the Boursault and Provence rose. Gloriette is a new rose, of the very palest flesh-colour, finely shaped and of a desirable variety.

The Globe hip, the "Boule de Neige" of the French, was raised from seed many years since at the Hammersmith nursery. This is now much surpassed by some of our new white roses, but still it is a favourite variety. Its habit is most luxuriant; and if it is grafted on the same stem with George the Fourth, or some other vigorous growing dark variety, the union will have a fine effect. The Glory of France is an immense rose, of the most luxuriant habit, having a fine effect grown as a standard, but, like some other very large roses, its flowers are irregularly shaped. La Volupté is a new variety, possessing in its bright vivid rose-colour and perfect shape, all that can be wished for in a rose. L'Ingénue

is most undoubtedly a descendant of the Globe hip, with flowers of the purest white; the centre of the flower inclining to yellow: this is one of the finest white roses known, and, like the Globe hip, it is of the most luxuriant habit. Lycoris is a new variety, of a fine vivid rose-colour, marbled and spotted in a very distinct and beautiful manner. Malibran is a distinct and good rose, with peculiar glossy foliage and shoots; it is not spreading and diffuse in its habit, but very erect, unlike any other rose in this division: this rose has not yet bloomed in full perfection in this country. Melanie is a new white rose not producing very large flowers, but they are very double and finely shaped. Reine des Belges, a fine white rose, was classed in the Catalogue of last season among the hybrid china roses, but it is so evidently a seedling from the Globe hip, that I have now placed it in this division: this rose, when it blooms in perfection, is one of the most double and beautiful in existence. The tree Pæony rose produces flowers rivalling in size those of the Pæonia Moutan, or tree Pæony, but as they are flat, irregularly shaped, and not very double, it cannot long be a favourite with the amateur.

Hybrid Provence roses are very robust and hardy, useful to the rose amateur, as serving to form a most delicate group of soft colours: they also make admirable standards, as the branches of most of the varieties are inclined to be spreading, diffuse, and of course graceful.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

The superior varieties of this fine division give a combination of all that is or can be beautiful in roses, for not only are their flowers of the most elegant forms and colours, their foliage of extreme luxuriance, but their branches are so vigorous and graceful, that perhaps no plant presents such a mass of beauty as a finely grown hybrid China rose in full bloom. They owe their origin to the China, Tea-scented Noisette and Bourbon roses, fertilized with the French, Provence, and other summer roses, and also to the latter crossed with the former; the seeds of such impregnated flowers producing hybrid China roses. These have, in many cases, resulted from accident, but latterly from the regular fertilizing process, as mules or hybrids have been raised from well known parents.

In England, but few varieties have been originated; as the common China rose does not in general ripen its seeds sufficiently for germination. The parents of Brown's superb blush, which is an English hybrid, raised by the late Mr. Charles Brown of Slough, one of our most scientific and persevering cultivators, cut off in the prime of life, was the old tea-scented rose, *Rosa indica odorata*, impregnated with some hardy summer rose. Rivers's George the Fourth is also an English rose; but as this came by accident, its origin is not so well ascertained. *Rosa Blairii* is also English, and raised from the yellow China, impregnated with some variety of hardy rose. All these roses have the true characters of the family: leaves smooth, glossy, and subevergreen: branches long, luxuriant, and flexible. They give a long continuance of bloom, but they never put forth secondary or autumnal flowers. This is a most peculiarly distinguishing trait, and an interesting fact. Impregnate a Bourbon, China,

or Noisette rose, all abundant autumnal bloomers, with the farina of a French or Provence rose, and you entirely take away the tendency to autumnal blooming in their offspring. They will *grow* vigorously all the autumn, and give a *long*, but not a *secondary* series of flowers. Some of these hybrid China roses, produce seed abundantly, which is rather a remarkable feature, as so few hybrid plants are fertile.

Hybrids produced from the French rose impregnated with the China rose, are not of such robust and vigorous habits as when the China rose is the female parent; but perhaps this is an assertion scarcely borne out by facts, for the exceptions are numerous, and, like many other variations in roses and plants in general, seem to bid defiance to systematic rules. By some cultivators the roses of this division have been much more divided than in my catalogue, forming "Hybrid Noisettes," "Hybrid L'Isle de Bourbons," &c. &c.; but as these all owe their origin to the common China rose, their offspring may with justice be called hybrid China roses.

Those that have been raised from noisette roses have a tendency to produce their flowers in clusters; those from Bourbon roses have their leaves thick, leathery, and round; those from the tea-scented have a delicate and grateful scent; but all have those distinguishing family traits as before given, and accordingly they group beautifully. As this is the grand object of the amateur cultivator, it seems far more preferable to arrange them as one family, than to make several divisions with but very minute distinguishing features. It is a difficult task to point out the best in this division, as they are nearly all well deserving of cultivation. However, by making a few remarks, such as cannot be given in a descriptive catalogue, I may perhaps be able, in some measure, to direct the choice of amateurs to those most worthy their notice.

Adolphe Cachet is a rose not much known; but a very

double, well shaped, and distinct variety. Attelaine de Bourbon, the Athelin of some French catalogues, is a hybrid Bourbon rose, scarcely double enough, but exceedingly beautiful. It has finely shaped flowers, and blooms in large and erect clusters; its colour is of that vivid rose so peculiar to the Bourbon roses. As this bears seed freely, it will probably be the parent of numerous fine varieties. A fleurs marbré is a small, but very brilliant marbled rose, one of the prettiest of this division. Adele Ancelin is a most delicate coloured and beautiful rose, very perfect in its shape, and distinct in character.

Bonne Geneviève. This rose, under the name of "Beauté ethereal," and described as "purple margined with crimson," has been sold extensively. It is a most beautiful and perfectly imbricated rose. Brennus, the Brutus of some collections: this very superb rose will form a finer object as a pillar rose* or standard, than as a bush; its luxuriant shoots must not be shortened too much in winter pruning, as it is then apt to produce an abundance of wood, and but very few flowers. This rose often puts forth branches in one season from eight to ten feet in length: if these are from a dwarf, and are fastened to a wooden or iron stake, and *not shortened*, the following season they will form a pillar of beauty but rarely equalled. Blairii, a rose not so much known as it deserves to be, is a very distinct and unique variety, so impatient of the knife, that if pruned at all severely, it will scarcely put forth a flower: it is perhaps better as a pillar rose, than grown in any other mode, as it shoots ten or twelve feet in one season, and its pendulous clusters of flowers which are produced from those long shoots unshortened, have a beautiful effect on a pillar. Beauty of Billiard is, of all roses, the most glowing and beautiful: its colour is described in the catalogue as scarlet; but it is rather a fiery crimson,

* All the roses to which this term is applied make very long and flexible shoots, well adapted for training up a column, thus forming a pillar of roses.

so vivid that it may be distinguished at an immense distance. This rose also requires care in using the knife; the extreme tips of the branches may be cut off, and some of them thinned out; it will then bloom in great perfection, but care must always be taken in winter pruning to leave its shoots nearly their full length. *Becquet* is a pretty distinct dark crimson flower, very double and well shaped. *Belle Marie* is a first-rate rose, finely shaped, and a good show-rose. *Belle Parabere* is a very remarkable variety of inconceivable luxuriance; its flowers are very large; it will in good soils, as a standard, soon form a large umbrageous tree. *Belle de Rosny* is a hybrid noisette, blooming in very large clusters, of first-rate quality. *Catel* is one of our finest dark roses, very double and finely shaped, quite worth the notice of the amateur. *Coccinea superba*, or “*Vingt-neuf juillet*,” is a rose alike beautiful in its flowers and foliage; in early spring its leaves and shoots are of a most vivid red, and this appearance they retain the greater part of the summer; its flowers are brilliant in the extreme, crimson purple shaded with scarlet: the shoots of this rose must also be left at nearly their full length.

Coupe d’Amour richly deserves its name, for it is a beautiful neat rose, quite perfect in its form and colour.

Coronation is one of those purple shaded roses, inclining to slate, imbricated, and very perfect in its shape. *Chate-laine* is a hybrid Bourbon rose, dove-coloured, finely shaped, and very good. *Coutard* may be safely recommended as a most perfect and good rose, flowering with great freedom, and beautiful either as a dwarf or standard. *Colonel Fabvier*, also a sterling good rose, is remarkable for its delicate fragrance. *The Duke of Devonshire* is an imbricated rose, one of the great favourites of the day, and most deservedly so, for its rosy lilac petals are so delicately striped with white, and its shape is so perfect, that it will always be admired. *Duc de Choiseul* is not a new variety; but as it is between the China and Provence rose, which is a species

of hybridisation not very common, it is interesting ; it forms a very fine standard. Duc de Choiseul ponctuée, or the spotted, is a most distinct and pretty variety : this makes long and slender shoots, and is well adapted for a standard. Daphne is a hybrid Bourbon, and one of the most beautiful of roses : it has the brilliant colour of that interesting group, and the fine foliage, but its flowers are much more double than the generality of Bourbon roses. Dr. Guepin is a most perfect shaped, globular rose, quite distinct in its character : this, with a few others, which will be noticed in their turn, have beautiful spherical-shaped flowers, singular and pleasing. Eugene Barbet is also one of these finely formed roses, with dark purplish crimson flowers of first-rate excellence. Elizabeth Fry is a hybrid noisette, blooming in large clusters, a most brilliant and pleasing rose. Fulgens, or the Malton rose, is certainly one of the most brilliant and beautiful of roses ; the entire plant is also worthy of admiration, independent of its magnificent globular scarlet flowers, as its foliage is so abundant, and so finely tinted with red ; its branches so vigorous, and yet spreading so gracefully, that it forms one of the very finest of standard roses. Fleurette offers quite a contrast in its small delicately-coloured, and finely shaped flowers, it is a desirable and pretty variety. Fimbriata is a most curious and beautiful rose : each flower-leaf is cut something like the petals of a pink, and as it is imbricated, it looks more like a large self-coloured carnation than a rose. General Lamarque is one of the darkest of roses, a most luxuriant grower, and very distinct : in wet weather it is apt to lose its colour, and to change to a dull brown.

Rivers's George the Fourth is still, perhaps, one of the best of this family : it was raised from seed by myself, about twenty years ago, and contributed probably more than any thing to make me an enthusiastic rose cultivator.*

* I hope to be pardoned the digression, but even now I have not forgotten the pleasure the discovery of this rose gave me. One morning in

It is now much esteemed in France, where it is comparatively a new variety. Grilony is a new and fine rose, of a purplish slate colour, and first-rate form and character. Hybride blanche is a hybrid noisette blooming in clusters, and a pretty neat white rose a little tinged with rose colour. Hypocrate is a most superb variety, one of the finest of its class, and well adapted for a show-rose. The King of Roses, or Saudeur panachée, is a rarity among hybrids, for it is finely striped, and as yet so few variegated roses are in this class: till this season (1837) never has it bloomed in perfection, or in fact scarcely at all, owing to its having been pruned too much: like some few others mentioned, its branches may be thinned, but scarcely at all shortened: this rose will form a fine pillar, and a standard of the largest size, as it grows with extraordinary luxuriance and vigour. Legouvé is a hybrid Bourbon rose, and quite first-rate in form and colour: this may be grown for a prize or show-rose. Lady Stuart, like the Duke of Devonshire, is a gem of the first water, for no rose can surpass it in beauty; the form of the flowers before expansion is perfectly spherical, and exceedingly beautiful. This rose, for some years to come, must and will be a favourite. La Grandeur is, perhaps, nearly as much to be admired, but for qualities quite opposite, as this is when quite open an imbricated rose, exceedingly regular and pleasing in its form. Las Casas is a hybrid Bourbon of the most robust habit, producing very large flowers, nearly the colour and shape of the common cabbage rose. Lusseldembourg is a fine spherical-shaped

June I was looking over the first bed of roses I had ever raised from seed, and searching for something new among them with all the ardour of youth, when my attention was attracted to a rose in the centre of the bed, not in bloom, but growing with great vigour, its shoots offering a remarkable contrast to the plants by which it was surrounded in their crimson-purple tinge; upon this plant I set my mark, and the following autumn I removed it to a pet situation. It did not bloom in perfection the season after removal, but, when established, it completely eclipsed all the dark roses known, and the plant was so vigorous that it made shoots more than ten feet in length in one season. This plant is still living, and nearly as vigorous as ever.

rose : its flowers are of a bright rosy lilac, very beautiful and distinct. Madame de Goursac is a hybrid noisette, blooming in immense clusters, and forming a very pretty standard. Monteau and Miaulis are both good dark roses ; but they are certainly surpassed by Miralba, which has recently been named "Chevrier:" this is not a large rose, but decidedly one of the most brilliant and beautiful dark crimson roses we possess. Moyena, a bright purplish rose, has flowers very double and finely shaped ; it will prove a good show-rose. Ne Plus Ultra, the Pallagi of two or three rose cultivators, and called also Gloire des Hybrides, is now an established favourite. Like many others of this division it is not at all adapted for a show-rose ; its flowers resemble in colour the red stock, and are singularly brilliant.

Princess Augusta is an English rose, a vigorous grower, and well adapted either for a pillar rose or a standard. Petit Pierre is one of those rapid and diffuse growing roses, like Belle Parabere and the King of Roses in luxuriance and vigour of growth ; this is one of the largest and the most double of hybrids, and when grown as a standard, forms a magnificent tree. Pomponne bicolor is rather a small, but well shaped rose, its centre inclining to scarlet, with outer petals of fine crimson purple, a most distinct and desirable rose. Reine de Belgique rivals Lady Stuart in the fine and perfect shape of its flowers ; this rose has been sold for Reine des Belges, a hybrid Provence ; but, as that is of the finest white, and this of a rosy lilac, the cheat is soon detected. Riego is between the China rose and the sweet briar, a remarkable, but most pleasing union, as it has the most delicious perfume. Rosine Dupont is a very pale flesh-coloured rose, with remarkable glossy foliage, and erect growth, very distinct and pretty. Saphirine is one of the largest globular roses known, and most astonishingly robust and vigorous in its habit : in a very few years, in a strong soil, this rose would form a tree of the largest size. Souvenir d'une Mère is a large rose, of that delicate but

bright rose-colour, always so much admired. Its flowers are not so double as some other varieties ; but very large and magnificent. *Triomphe de Laffay* is a beautiful rose, not of a pure white, but rather what is called French white, the outer petals inclined to rose-colour. *Triomphe de Guerin*, a very large pale rose ; much resembles *Lady Stuart*, differing only in having the centre of its flowers of a warm rose-coloured tint : this is a most beautiful and distinct variety. *Triomphe d'Angers* is perfectly unique, and no rose can be more deserving of admiration. Its perfume is much like ripe fruit, and its singularly brilliant crimson flowers are often striped with white : these two last-mentioned varieties are finer grown as standards than in any other mode, as their flowers are large and pendulous. *Titus* is a remarkably pretty purple rose, blooming in large clusters. Its flowers are not large, but finely shaped and very distinct. *Victor Hugo*, one of the finest of the lilac-coloured roses, deserves a place in every collection. It produces flowers of the very largest size, globular, and finely shaped. This is a very erect growing rose, and may be cultivated either as a standard or a dwarf. *Velours Episcopal* is a new and beautiful variety, perfectly globular, of a fine crimson purple, inclining to the latter colour. *Wellington* is now an old rose ; for some time thought to be the same as *Bizarre de la Chine*, but now found to be quite different in its habit and growth, though its flowers have an exact resemblance.

With but few exceptions hybrid China roses may be cultivated as standards to advantage, as their growth is luxuriant and umbrageous ; some of the most robust growing varieties forming immense heads. To keep them in a healthy state, lay round their stems, on the surface of the soil, in winter, a good proportion of manure ; and mind that before the blooming season commences this is added to, as they require the surface of the soil moist when in flower ; they will also continue much longer in bloom if

this is attended to. The great objection to this summer surface-manuring, with English gardeners, is its unsightly appearance, particularly round trees on well-dressed lawns ; this may be soon obviated, by covering the manure with some green moss ; and to keep the birds from disturbing it, which they will do after worms, place on the moss some pieces of rock, or flints, thus forming an ornamental mound. In France, roses are cultivated with much and well-rewarded care ; for even standards of thirty years growth have, every spring, a large quantity of manure laid on the surface round their stems. This keeps the extreme heat of the sun from penetrating to their roots ; and as they are abundantly watered in hot weather, it also prevents that rapid evaporation which would otherwise take place, so often rendering watering useless ; this practice is after all only imitating nature, for the Dog Rose, upon which all the fine varieties are grafted, grows naturally in woods and shady places ; consequently, it is impatient of exposure in hot, dry soils and situations.

For rose beds on lawns, the roses of this division are finely adapted, as they form such a mass of foliage and flowers. They may also be formed into a regular bank, rising gradually from the edge, by having dwarfs of different heights, and "petites tiges," or dwarf standards, in the back ground. They bloom remarkably fine on these little stems, and as the stem is protected from the sun by the branches of the plant, it increases in thickness, much faster than when taller : tall stems, owing to exposure, are apt to become bark-bound and unhealthy, increasing but slowly in girth, and often requiring support. To have hybrid China roses in perfection as pillar roses, they require attention, and a superabundance of manure ; but they will amply repay it, for a column twelve to twenty feet high, covered with such roses as *Brennus*, *Blairii*, *Belle Parabere*, *Coccinea superba*, *Fulgens*, *Fimbriata*, *General Lamarque*, *George the Fourth*, *King of Roses*, *Petit Pierie*, or *Triomphe d'Angers*, &c., &c.,

would be one of the finest garden ornaments it is possible to conceive. To make these varieties grow with the necessary luxuriance, each plant should have a circle, three or four feet in diameter to itself; and if the soil is poor, it should be dug out two feet in depth, and filled up with rotten manure and loam. This compost must be laid considerably (say two feet) above the surface of the surrounding soil, so as to allow for settling: in shallow or wet soils, they will grow the better for being on a permanent mound. Plant a single plant in the centre of this mound, or, if you wish for a variegated pillar, plant two plants in the same hole, the one a pale-coloured or white, the other a dark variety: cover the surface with manure, and replenish this as soon as it is drawn in by the worms or washed in by the rains. Water with liquid manure in dry weather, and probably you will have shoots eight to ten feet in length the first season. I scarcely know whether to recommend grafted roses on short stems for this purpose, or plants on their own roots; this will in a great measure depend upon the soil, and perhaps it will be as well to try both. Most roses acquire additional vigour, by being worked on the Dog Rose; but some of the robust varieties of this family grow with equal luxuriance when on their own roots; finally, for dry and sandy soils, I am inclined to recommend the latter.

THE WHITE ROSE.

(ROSA ALBA.)

Rosa Alba, or the white rose, so called because the original species is white, is a native of middle Europe, and was introduced to our gardens in 1597. In some of the old farm and cottage gardens of Hertfordshire and Essex, a semi-

double variety is frequent; this is but a slight remove from the single flowering original species, and grows luxuriantly without culture in any neglected corner. The roses of this division may be easily distinguished by their green shoots, leaves of a glaucous green, looking as if they were covered with a greyish impalpable powder, and flowers generally of the most delicate colours, graduating from pure white to a bright but delicate pink.

Attala is one of the deepest coloured varieties of this division, with large and partially cupped flowers of a perfect shape. Belle Clementine, an old but very pretty variety, a hybrid, departing in a slight degree from the characters of the group, often produces flowers finely mottled; it is a luxuriant grower, and forms a fine standard. Blanche superbe, or Blanche de Belgique is a much older variety than the preceding, with all the characters of this division, and producing very large and double flowers of the purest white. Blush hip is a hybrid, possessing more of the characters of this division than of any other, consequently it is placed in it: this is a fine and free growing rose, always beautiful. Bullata is a curious but pretty variety, with large foliage and tinted white flowers, forming a robust and fine standard. Camelliæflora, a small but very pretty pure white rose, with cupped flowers; possesses all the characters of the species, and is quite worthy of cultivation. Duc de Luxembourg, a hybrid, is a most beautiful and unique rose, producing globular flowers of the largest size: the exterior of the petals is almost white, the interior of a bright rosy purple, at once singular and pleasing. Fatime is a pretty rose, its colour not pure white but tinted with a delicate pink in the centre of the flower: this is peculiar to roses of this family, and in general it is very pleasing. Fanny Sommerson, a new and very fine variety, is a most robust grower, producing rose-coloured flowers, extremely double, and finely shaped, a little imbricated, but so perfect that this variety may be considered a good show-rose. Félicité is

also a new and beautiful rose ; its flowers are exactly like a fine double ranunculus, of a most delicate flesh-colour : this is a distinct and fine rose.

Ferox is a most anomalous variety of this family, for most of its members are thornless ; but this is completely covered with those fierce defenders : its flowers are of a pretty tinted white, very double and perfect. Josephine and Josephine Beauharnais must both be mentioned, as they are so often confounded : the first is a most robust grower, producing in large clusters, flowers not very double, of a delicate pink ; the latter has large globular flowers, very double, white, tinted with rosy buff. La Séduisante is most appropriately named ; it is not a new variety, but a rose most perfect in shape and beautiful in colour. Madame Campan is a hybrid, departing a little from the characters of the species, but producing flowers of a bright rose, finely mottled with white, of first-rate excellence. Princesse de Lamballe is one of the finest in this division, possessing all the characters of the species in its foliage, branches and flowers : these are of the purest white, and of the most perfect and beautiful shape. Queen of Denmark, an old but estimable variety, produces flowers of first rate excellence as prize flowers : so much was this esteemed when first raised from seed, that plants were sent from Germany to this country, at five guineas each. Sophie de Marsilly, a new variety, is a most delicate and beautiful mottled rose, with flowers very double and perfect in shape. Viridis is the far-famed green rose of France, which has several times been brought to this country, and sold as a great rarity : it is curious, for its flowers are nearly green till fully expanded. Zoraime is a new rose, pure white ; but it has not yet bloomed in perfection in this country, so that an opinion cannot be given of the form and quality of its flowers. It has a high reputation in France.

The varieties of this family form a beautiful mass, not by any means gay and dazzling but chaste and delicate, and

contrast well with beds of the dark varieties of *Rosa Gallica* and hybrid China roses; they also make good standards, often growing to a large size, and uniting well with the stock: they always bloom abundantly, and bear close pruning; in this respect they may be treated as recommended for the French roses.

THE DAMASK ROSE.

(*ROSA DAMASCENA.*)

The "Damask Rose" is a name familiar to every reader of English poetry, as it has been eulogised more than any other rose, and its colour described with a poet's licence. In these glowing descriptions, the truth, as is frequently the case in poetry, has been entirely lost sight of; for in plain unvarnished prose it must be stated, that the original damask rose, and the earlier varieties, such as must have been the roses of our poets, though peculiarly fragrant, are most uninteresting plants; however, we must not ungratefully depreciate them, for they are the types of our present new beautiful and fragrant varieties; the original species with single flowers is said to be a native of Syria, from whence it was introduced to Europe in 1573: varieties of it are still grown in the gardens of Damascus. The branches of the Damask rose are green, long, and diffuse in their growth; leaves pubescent, and in general placed far asunder; prickles on most of the varieties abundant. To those old members of this family, the red and the white monthly, which by some peculiar excitability often put forth flowers in warm moist autumns, nearly all our perpetual roses owe their origin, so that we can now depend upon having roses

as fragrant in October as in June. The York and Lancaster rose, with pale striped flowers, is one of the oldest varieties of this division in our gardens. There is perhaps a little too much sameness of character in some of the varieties of the damask rose, their gradations of colour are sometimes too delicate to be distinct, but the following may be depended upon as fine leading sorts. Arlinde, a beautifully formed rose, of a delicate rose-colour, not a pure damask, as its foliage is less pubescent than in some other varieties.

Angele is a pretty bright-coloured rose, very double and distinct. Blanche bordé de Rouge is a fine rose when it opens well, but in moist weather its petals are too numerous to expand freely; sometimes its flowers are pure white, at others finely margined with purplish red. Bachelier, so named from a Belgian amateur, is one of the finest show roses in this division, producing large double compact flowers, of a fine rose-colour, and very perfect shape. Claudine is a new variety that has scarcely yet shown itself in perfection, but it appears to be a fine-shaped pale rose, distinct and good. Couronne Blanche is a pure Damask Rose, distinct in habit, and a pretty white variety. Coralie is a beautifully formed rose, of a pale flesh-colour, with rosy centre, to which several of this family are inclined. Déesse Flore is a first-rate variety, with flowers rather larger than Coralie, and much like it in colour: when about half expanded, they are most beautiful.

Imperatrice is not a pure Damask Rose but very nearly allied. This is a large compact rose, very robust, and distinct in habit. La Fiancée seems a hybrid between the Globe Hip and the Damask, a pretty shaded rose, nearly white, with a pale rosy centre. La Ville de Bruxelles is a new variety, with rose-coloured flowers, very large and double: this is a distinct and fine rose. Lady Fitzgerald is a beautiful rose, most valuable in this division, as its brilliant rose-coloured flowers are so conspicuous in a clump of Damask Roses; this is not a pure Damask Rose, but

very nearly so : its foliage when young is a little stained with the colouring matter of some variety of *Rosa Gallica*, which much adds to its beauty. *Ma Favorite* is a very small rose, of a delicate flesh-colour, and exceedingly neat and pretty. *Madame Hardy* was raised from seed in the Luxembourg gardens, by Monsieur Hardy in 1832 ; this is not a pure Damask Rose, as its leaves have scarcely any pubescence ; but a more magnificent rose does not exist, for its luxuriant habit and large and finely shaped flowers place it quite first among the white roses.

Madame de Maintenon is a pretty delicate rose with deeper colouring towards its centre ; this is a new variety, and has not yet bloomed quite in perfection. *Mohéléda* is a hybrid Damask, with large double rose-coloured flowers, prettily marbled : this is a new and good rose. The *Painted Damask* is a rose which for some time to come will be a favourite, as it is distinct and beautiful ; its large and thick foliage and painted flowers are quite unique, but like most of the variegated roses it is a little inconstant, as its flowers are sometimes pure white ; in general, however, the outer edge of each petal is tinged with a fine purple.

The roses of this neat and elegant family have a pretty effect arranged in a mass ; like the varieties of *Rosa alba*, they are so beautiful in contrast with the dark roses ; they also form fine standards, more particularly *Madame Hardy* and the *Painted Damask*, which will grow into magnificent trees, if their culture is attended to : the pruning recommended for *Rosa gallica* will also do for these roses.

THE SCOTCH ROSE.

(ROSA SPINOSISSIMA.)

The varieties of this distinct and pretty family owe their origin to the Dwarf Wild Rose of the north of England and Scotland, nearly all of them having been raised from seed by the Scotch nurserymen; in some of their catalogues, two or three hundred names are given, but in many cases these names are attached to flowers without distinctive qualities. In my catalogue the names of a few of the best varieties are given, but even these vary much with the seasons; for I remarked that in the summer of 1836, after the peculiar cold and ungenial spring, and again this season (1837), they departed much from their usual characters, and bloomed very imperfectly; in warm and early seasons they flower in May, and are then highly ornamental.

The following varieties have generally proved good and distinct. Aimable Etrangère, a French hybrid with very double pure white flowers. Adelaide, a large red rose, double, and a good variety. Blanda is one of the best of the numerous marbled Scotch roses, as these are generally much alike. Countess of Glasgow, Daphne, Erebus, and Flora, are all good vivid coloured dark roses, varying in their shades, and very pretty. Guy Mannering is a large and very double blush rose, distinct and good. La Cénomane is a French hybrid, pure white, with large and very double flowers; a beautiful rose, but not so robust as the pure Scotch varieties. La Neige is deserving of its name, for it is of the purest white, and very double and good. Lady Baillie, Marchioness of Lansdown, and Mrs. Hay, are all pretty, pale sulphur-coloured roses: from the seed of

these it is very probable that some good yellow varieties may, at some future time, be raised.

Painted Lady is a French hybrid, white, striped with red, but rather inconstant, as its flowers are often pure white; when it blooms in character, it is a charming little rose. Princess Elizabeth and the Queen of May are both bright pink varieties, very distinct and pretty. The True Yellow is a hybrid raised in France, and in most seasons is a pretty sulphur-coloured rose, much admired, but in very hot weather it fades very soon to white: this was the case more particularly this summer, (1837); it seemed much influenced, in common with the other Scotch roses, by the cold spring and the rapid transition to hot weather. William the Fourth is the largest white, pure Scotch rose known; a luxuriant grower, and a good variety. Venus is an excellent dark rose, with very double flowers and distinct character.

Scotch roses may be grown as standards, and the yellow, and one or two of the more robust varieties make good heads, but in general they form a round and lumpish tree, in ill accordance with good taste; when grown in beds or clumps, as dwarfs, they are beautiful, and in early seasons they will bloom nearly a fortnight before the other summer roses make their appearance; this, of course, makes them desirable appendages to the flower garden. They bear seed profusely; and raising new varieties from seed will be found a most interesting employment. To do this, all that is required, is to sow the seed as soon as ripe, in October, in pots or beds of fine earth, covering it with nearly one inch of mould; the succeeding spring they will come up, and bloom in perfection the season following.

THE SWEET BRIAR.

(ROSA RUBIGINOSA.)

Who knows not the Sweet Briar? the Eglantine, that plant of song, the rhyme of which jingles so prettily, that nearly all our poets, even love-stricken rustics, have taken advantage of its sweet sound.

“I will give to my love the Eglantine,”

has been often the beginning of a country lover's song; but in sober truth, every one must love this simplest and sweetest of flowers, for what odour can surpass that emanating from a bush of Sweet Briar in the dewy evenings of June? It pleases not the eye, for the single Sweet Briar bears flowers, in comparison with other roses, quite inconspicuous; but it gratifies in a high degree by its delicious perfume, and gives to the mind most agreeable associations, for it is so often (at least in Hertfordshire) the inhabitant of the pretty English cottage garden — such a garden as one sees nowhere but in England. The Single Sweet Briar is a native plant, growing in dry and chalky soils in some of the southern counties; from it the following varieties, with some others, have been originated, more or less hybridised. The Cluster Sweet Briar, with semi-double rosy lilac flowers. The Celestial, a beautiful little rose, with flowers very double and fragrant, of the palest flesh-colour, approaching to white. Hessoise, or Petite Hessoise, is a pretty French hybrid, with bright rose-coloured flowers, and leaves not so fragrant as some others. The Monstrous Sweet Briar is a very old variety, with large and very double flowers, distinct and good; Maiden's Blush and Manning's Blush, are both double and pretty, with fragrant leaves like the original. Rose Angle Sweet Briar,

is a new variety raised from seed by Mr. Martyn of Rose Angle near Dundee : this produces large and very double flowers, of a bright rose colour ; its foliage is also very fragrant. The Splendid Sweet Briar is really a splendid rose, with large light crimson flowers, but its foliage is not very fragrant. The Scarlet, or la Belle Distinguée, or Lee's Duchess, or la Petite Duchesse, for they are one and the same, is a pretty bright red, small, and compact rose, very distinct and good, but its leaves are entirely scentless.

Sweet Briars form a pretty group, interesting from their origin and associations, and pleasing from their fragrance and peculiar neatness ; they make also pretty trees, particularly on "petites tiges," as the French term them : they require the same culture as the other hardy roses.

THE AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

(ROSA LUTEA.)

The Austrian Briar, a native of the South of Europe, is found on the hills of the North of Italy, producing copper or red, as well as yellow flowers ; but, strange to say, though the flowers are invariably single, yet they never produce seed. In this country also it is with extreme difficulty, and only by fertilising its flowers, that seed can be perfected ; if the flowers are examined, they will all be found deficient in pollen, which accounts for this universal barrenness. A Double Copper Austrian Briar is yet a desideratum.

The Copper or Red Austrian, the Capucine of the French, is a most singular rose ; the inside of each petal is of a bright copper red, the outside inclining to sulphur ; this rose is most impatient of a smoky atmosphere, and will not put forth a single bloom within ten or twelve miles of London. The

Double Yellow, or Williams's Double Yellow Sweet Briar, is a pretty double rose, raised from the Single Yellow Austrian by Mr. Williams of Pitmaston a few years since; this blooms more freely than the original species, and is a most desirable variety. *Rosa Harrisonii* is also a double yellow rose, said to have been raised from seed in America, and sent from thence to this country, about four years since; but this origin is very doubtful, as I can almost vouch for a certainty, that the original plant of *Rosa Harrisonii* is in England, in the garden where it was originated from seed, and this original plant is now, according to appearance, about eight or nine years old. It is a more robust grower than the Double Yellow Sweet Briar; its flowers also are a little larger, and do not fade so soon. The Single Yellow is the most brilliant yellow rose we yet possess; and it will probably be the parent of some double varieties, its equal in colour.

To bloom them in perfection, Austrian Briars require a moist soil, and dry pure air; but little manure is necessary, as they grow freely in any tolerably good and moist soil; neither do they require severe pruning, but merely the strong shoots shortened, and most of the twigs left on the plant, as they, generally, produce flowers in great abundance.

THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

(*ROSA SULPHUREA.*)

The origin of this very old and beautiful rose, like that of the Moss Rose, seems lost in obscurity. In the botanical catalogues, it is made a species, said to be a native of the Levant*, and never to have been seen in a wild state

* Introduced to our gardens in 1629.

bearing single flowers. It is passing strange, that this *double* rose should have been always considered a *species*. Nature has never yet given us a *double* flowering species to raise *single flowering varieties* from; but exactly the reverse. We are compelled, therefore, to consider the parent of this rose to be a species bearing single flowers. If this single flowering species was a native of the Levant, our botanists, ere now, would have discovered its habitats: I cannot help, therefore, suggesting, that to the *gardens* of the east of Europe we must look for the origin of this rose; and to the Single Yellow Austrian Briar (*Rosa lutea*), as its parent: though that, in a state of nature, seldom if ever bears seed; yet, as I have proved, it will, if its flowers are fertilised. I do not suppose that the gardeners of the East knew of this, now common, operation; but it probably was done by some accidental juxtaposition, and thus, by mere chance, one of the most remarkable and beautiful of roses was originated. From its foliage having acquired a glaucous pubescence, and its shoots a greenish yellow tinge, in those respects much unlike the Austrian Briar, I have sometimes been inclined to impute its origin to that rose, fertilised with a double or semi-double variety of the Damask Rose, for that is also an eastern plant.

As yet, we have but two roses in this division; the Double Yellow, or "Yellow Provence," with large globular and very double bright yellow flowers, and the Pomponne Jaune, or dwarf Double Yellow, both excessively shy of producing full-blown flowers, though they grow in any moderately good soil with great luxuriance, and show an abundance of flower-buds; but some "worm i' the bud" generally causes them to fall off prematurely. To remedy this, various situations have been recommended: some have said, plant it against a south wall; others, give it a northern aspect, under the drip of some water-trough, as it requires a wet situation. All this is quackery and nonsense. The Yellow Provence Rose is a native of a warm climate, and

therefore requires a warm situation, a free airy exposure, and rich soil.

At Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, the effect of situation on this rose is forcibly shown. A very old plant is growing against the southern wall of the mansion, in a confined situation; its roots cramped by a stone pavement; it is weakly, and never shows a flower-bud. In the entrance court is another plant, growing in front of a low parapet wall, in a good loamy soil and free airy exposure; this is in a state of the greatest luxuriance, and blooms in fine perfection nearly every season.

Mr. Mackintosh, the gardener, who kindly pointed out these plants to me, thought the latter a distinct and superior variety, as it was brought from France by a French cook, a few years since; but it is certainly nothing but the genuine old Double Yellow Rose.

In unfavourable soils it will often flourish, and bloom freely, if budded on the Musk Rose, the Common China Rose, or the Blush Boursault; but the following pretty method of culture, I beg to suggest, though I must confess I have not yet tried it. Bud or graft it on some short stems of the Dog Rose; in the autumn, pot some of the strongest plants, and, late in spring, force them with a gentle heat, giving plenty of air. By this method the dry and warm climate of Florence and Genoa may, perhaps, be partially imitated; for there it blooms in such profusion, that large quantities of its magnificent flowers are daily sold in the markets during the rose season.

CLIMBING ROSES.

DIVISION FIRST. THE AYRSHIRE ROSE. (*ROSA ARVENSIS*
HYBRIDA.)

It is the opinion of some cultivators, that the varieties of the Ayrshire Rose have been originated from the *Rosa arvensis*, or creeping single White Rose of our woods and hedges. But this is contradicted by botanists, who assert, that the original Ayrshire Rose was raised in Scotland from foreign rose seed : it may have been ; but to judge from its habit, I feel no hesitation in asserting, that it is merely a seedling hybrid from our *Rosa arvensis*, having acquired much additional vigour, as all hybrid roses nearly invariably do, from some accidental impregnation : perhaps no rose can be more luxuriant than this ; for the Single Ayrshire, and that Semi-double variety, known as the Double White, will often make shoots in one season, twenty to thirty feet in length. Several of our prettiest varieties have been raised from seed by Mr. Martin, of Rose Angle, Dundee ; but the first in the Catalogue, the Ayrshire Queen, the only dark Ayrshire Rose known, was originated by myself in 1835, from the Blush Ayrshire, impregnated with the Tuscany Rose. But one seed germinated, and the plant produced has proved a complete hybrid. Its flowers are of the same shape, and not more double than those of the Blush Ayrshire, its female parent ; but they have all the dark purplish crimson of the Tuscany Rose. It has lost a portion of the vigorous climbing habit of the Ayrshire, but yet makes an excellent pillar rose. Till we can get a dark Ayrshire Rose, double as a *Ranunculus*, it will be acceptable. The Double Blush, or Double Red, of some catalogues, is a pretty early rose, a vigorous climber, and as a standard, forms a beautiful

umbrella-shaped tree. Bennet's Seedling* is a new variety, found growing among some briars, by a gardener, of the name of Bennet, in Nottinghamshire. It is said to be a very pretty double and fragrant rose. Dundee Rambler, is the most double, and one of the best in this division; it blooms in very large clusters; much in the Noisette fashion; and is truly a desirable rose. Elegans, or the Double White, is one of our oldest varieties; its flowers are semi-double, and, individually, not pretty, as their petals in hot weather are very flaccid; but then it blooms in such large clusters, and grows so vigorously, that it forms an admirable Wilderness Rose. Jessica, which I now find to be the same as the "Rose Angle" rose, is a pretty, delicate pink variety, distinct and good.

Lovely Rambler, or the Crimson Ayrshire, is too semi-double, and its petals too flaccid to be much esteemed; it is mentioned here to prevent its two imposing names from misleading the amateur. Myrrh-scented; this name has been applied to two or three roses having the same peculiar scent; this variety has semi-double flowers of a creamy blush. Queen of the Belgians is a fine rose, with very double flowers, of a pure white; this is a most vigorous climber, soon forming a pillar fifteen or twenty feet high. Ruga is now a well-known variety, said to be a hybrid, between the Tea-scented China Rose, and the common Ayrshire; it is a most beautiful and fragrant rose. Splendens is a new variety, with very large cupped flowers, of a creamy blush; this rose has also that peculiar "Myrrh-scented" fragrance.

Ayrshire Roses are some of them, perhaps, surpassed in beauty, by the varieties of *Rosa sempervirens*; still they have distinct and desirable qualities: they bloom nearly a fortnight earlier than the roses of that division: they will grow where no other rose will exist; and to climb up the

* *Rosa Thoresbyana* of the Floricultural Cabinet.

stems of timber trees, in plantations, near frequented walks, and to form undergrowth, they are admirably well adapted : they also make graceful and beautiful standards, for the ends of the branches descend, and shade the stems, which, in consequence, increase rapidly in bulk. It seems probable, that Ayrshire Roses will grow to an enormous size as standards, and surpass in the beauty of their singular dome-shaped heads many other roses more prized for their rarity.

The following extract from the Dundee Courier, of July 11th, 1837, will give some idea how capable these roses are of making even a wilderness a scene of beauty.

“Some years ago, a sand pit, at Ellangowan, was filled up with rubbish, found in digging a well. Over this a piece of rock was formed for the growth of plants, which prefer such situations, and amongst them were planted some half dozen plants of the Double Ayrshire Rose, raised in this neighbourhood about ten years ago. These roses now most completely cover the whole ground, a space of thirty feet by twenty. At present they are in full bloom, showing probably not less than ten thousand roses in this small space.”

CLIMBING ROSES.

DIVISION SECOND. ROSA MULTIFLORA.

The *Rosa multiflora*, or many-flowered rose, is a native of Japan, from whence it was brought by Thunberg, and introduced into this country in 1804. Several of the varieties in the catalogue have been raised in Italy, where these pretty roses flourish and bear seed abundantly. In the neighbourhood of Florence, the double red may be seen climbing to an enormous extent, and large plants, completely covered with thousands of its very double and perfect flowers, having a fine appearance. The Single White is also

grown in Italy; from this I have this season (1837), raised several hundreds of seedlings; the seed I received from Signor Crivelli, of Como, an Italian Rose amateur, very much devoted to gardening; all the varieties of this family are interesting, as they differ so much from other roses. Alba, or the Double White, is rather a misnomer, for it is not pure white, but rather a pale flesh-colour, pretty and distinct. Crivellii is a new variety, and one of the prettiest; its flowers are of a brilliant and changeable red, very unique; it is a free grower, and well deserves attention. Elegans is a most beautiful little rose, changing from blush to nearly pure white; it is a little hybridised, and consequently more hardy than the true *Rosa multiflora*. Fragrans is a most robust growing variety, but it has not yet bloomed in this country. Scarlet Grevillia, or Russelliana, is a hybrid, differing much in character from the other varieties of this family; it is more hardy, but does not climb so freely; still it is a beautiful and distinct rose: its large clusters of shaded crimson flowers have a fine effect on a pillar. Grevillia, or the Seven Sisters' Rose, is a vigorous climber, blooming in large clusters, which show a curious diversity of colours; for, soon after expansion the flowers change from crimson to purplish rose, and then to pale rose; so that in the clusters may be seen three or four shades, from rose to deep purplish crimson. In wet soils, it is often killed to the ground by the winter's frost; even in warm situations, and if covered with mats, it shoots so early, that when uncovered, it cannot endure the cold of spring. It would probably form a fine pillar rose, if thatched in November with green furze or whin, which admits air, and yet keeps off the severity of the frost. This covering may continue till March, and then must not be removed at once, but at twice or thrice; as want of caution in not removing their winter covering gradually, is the death of thousands of half hardy plants. If a plant is protected with spray or furze, remove half in mild weather in March, and let the remainder continue a

week or fortnight longer, being regulated by the weather. The treatment of the Grevillia Rose as a pillar, may be applied to all the varieties of *Rosa multiflora*, except *Russelliana*, as they are impatient of cold. *Hybrida*, or *Laure Davoust*, is a hybrid, and a most elegant and beautiful rose, having all the peculiar neatness of the double red and white varieties, with larger flowers and more beautiful foliage. This is one of the prettiest Climbing Roses known. A Genevese friend informs me that some pillars of this rose at Geneva are thirty feet high, and covered with flowers the greater part of summer. *Rubra* is our oldest variety, but still interesting and pretty. Large plants of this rose may sometimes be seen, seldom putting forth flowers; this is owing to severe pruning, or to the winter killing the small spray-like shoots, from which they are generally produced. *Superba* is a variety approaching the Grevillia Rose in appearance, but much more dwarf and hardy.

These Roses have but few adaptations. I have given under Grevillia Rose, their culture as pillar roses: for these and for warm situations against walls, they are very ornamental: they also bloom in the greatest perfection as standards, but they will require removing to a warm shed in winter. Grafted on short stems, and grown in large pots, they bloom freely, and form pretty objects, as they produce their myriads of elegant flowers the greater part of summer.

THE EVERGREEN ROSE.

(*ROSA SEMPERVIRENS.*)

The original of this beautiful family is the *Rosa sempervirens*, the climbing Wild Rose of Italy, with small single white flowers, and foliage nearly evergreen. Monsieur

Jacques, the chief gardener at the Château de Neuilly, has had the pleasure of originating most of the varieties now in cultivation ; two or three he has named after the daughters of his royal master, King Louis Philippe : — Adelaide d'Orleans is one of these, and a very pretty and excellent rose it is, with dark shining green foliage, and beautiful shaded pale rose-coloured flowers : this has also the honour of being named by Mr. Wood, " Wood's Don Juan ;" and in the Floricultural Cabinet for September, a figure of it is given, which is as like a sunflower as this pretty and distinct rose. Banksiæflora is more fragrant than the generality of these roses ; it seems hybridised in a trifling degree with the old Musk Rose, which has probably imparted a little of its delightful perfume ; this has small and very double white flowers. Brunonii is not a true *Sempervirens*, but approaching so near in its habit, that it cannot be placed in any other division with propriety. It has more colour than usual in roses of this family, as they are all inclined to pale flesh-colour, or white. This is of a vivid rose-colour, and very pretty and distinct. *Carnea grandiflora* : this name conveys an accurate description, as its flowers are large and flesh-coloured. *Donna Maria* is of the purest white, with fine dark green foliage, and very double flowers ; a good and distinct rose. *Eximia* is a new variety, that has not yet bloomed here : it has been described as " rose edged with white." In habit, it is much like *Indica major*. *Felicité perpetue* has been sold as " *Noisette florabunda*," " *Noisette compacta*," " *Mademoiselle Euphrasie*," " *Abelard Sempervirens*;" and probably under some other high-sounding appellations, for it is a general favourite, and justly so, as it is one of the most beautiful of roses. No plant can be more lovely than a large specimen of this rose, covered with its double ranunculus-like cream-coloured flowers. It will not bloom if pruned much, therefore its shoots must be tied in their full length, and thinned out if too numerous, but not shortened.

Jaunâtre is a new variety, with yellowish white flowers. This is evidently hybridised with the Musk or Noisette Rose, as it is fragrant.

Melanie de Montjoie has large flowers of the purest white, and foliage very abundant and beautiful, of a shining dark green, contrasting finely with its flowers.

Myrianthes, sometimes called Ranunculacea, is a charming plant: its flowers are so perfectly and elegantly shaped, and their colour so delicate, that, if not the most beautiful of all, it is one among them. Plena is also known as *Sempervirens major*, and as the Double White Noisette. This is our oldest double variety, and a very good rose. Princesse Louise and Princesse Marie I have found so much alike, that I have not entered the latter in the catalogue. Princesse Louise is a fine and vigorous growing variety, with flowers very double and prettily cupped. Rampant, as its name implies, is a most vigorous and rampant grower, and a very pretty pure white rose. This will cover a wall or building with nearly as much rapidity as the common Ayrshire. Rose Fonçée has very dark shining green foliage, and varies in the colour of its flowers; for this season (1837) they have not, by any means, been either a bright or deep rose-colour, though in 1836 they were very distinct, and in character. Reine de Français is a new hybrid variety; a great acquisition, as its flowers are large, of a brilliant rosy red, very double, and finely shaped. Scandens is a hybrid *Sempervirens*, having much of the Ayrshire habit, and making shoots of an immense length in one season. Its flowers are of a delicate buff when they first open, but they soon change to a pale flesh-colour. Alice Grey is the poetical name given to this rose by some nurserymen. Spectabile, or Rose Ayez of some catalogues, is a fine and distinct climbing rose, with bright rosy lilac flowers, and curiously incised petals; a most vigorous growing and desirable variety. Triomphe de Boliwyller, or *Sempervirens Odorata*, is a hybrid between the *Rosa Sempervirens* and the

Tea-scented China Rose, and decidedly the finest climbing rose known ; its large globular flowers are very fragrant, and much like Noisette Lamarque, differing slightly in colour. This rose often blooms in the autumn, and that pleasing quality makes it still more desirable.

The varieties of *Rosa sempervirens* are of the easiest culture, as they seem to flourish in all soils and situations. In sheltered places and under trees they are nearly evergreen, retaining their leaves till spring. This makes them valuable for covering banks, trees, or walls. I know of no rose idea prettier than that of a wilderness of evergreen roses, the varieties planted promiscuously and suffered to cover the surface of the ground with their entangled shoots. To effect this, the ground should be dug, manured, and thoroughly cleaned from perennial weeds, such as couch grass, &c., and the plants planted from three to five feet asunder. If the soil is rich, the latter distance will do ; they must be hoed amongst, and kept clean from weeds after planting, till the branches meet ; they will then soon form a beautiful mass of foliage and flowers, covering the soil too densely for weeds of minor growth to flourish. Those weeds that are more robust should be pulled out occasionally, and this is all the culture they will require ; for temples, columns, and verandahs, their use is now becoming well known. One of the most complete temples of roses is that at the seat of —— Warner, Esq., Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, and the prettiest specimens of festooning these roses from one column to another, by means of small iron chains (strong iron wire will do), may be seen at Broxbourn Bury, near Hoddesdon, the seat of —— Bosanquet, Esquire. They also form elegant and graceful standards ; like the Ayrshire Roses their shoots are pendulous, and soon hide the stem, in a few years, forming a pretty dome of foliage and flowers ; for covering the naked stems of forest or ornamental trees, they are also very useful, as their roots will not injure the tree which supports them ; and if strong

copper wire is brought loosely round the trunk of the tree to support their branches, they will give scarcely any trouble in such situations. To make them grow vigorously, give them a supply of manure on the surface, annually, in the autumn, to be carried to their roots by the rains of winter. In autumn or winter pruning, their branches must be left their full length, for, if shortened, they will make prodigious long shoots the following season, but produce no flowers; as they are very flexible, they can be laid in and twisted in any direction, but the use of the knife must be avoided as much as possible.

THE BOURSAULT ROSE.

(ROSA ALPINA.)

This is a most distinct group of roses, with long, reddish flexible shoots; they are not such decided climbers as the preceding three divisions, but they are excellently well adapted for pillar roses; they owe their origin to the *Rosa Alpina*, a single red rose, a native of the Alps, and also of the hills in the south of France. M. Boursault, formerly a great Parisian Rose amateur, gave his name to the group, by the first double variety, the Red, being named after him. *Arethuse* is a very double, bright-coloured rose; in wet seasons, too much so to open well, and its flowers then drop without expanding. *Blush*, or *Boursault Florida*, *Calypso*, *White Boursault*, *Bengale Florida*, *Rose de Lisle*, &c., for it is known by all these names, is a beautiful rose, and when trained up a pillar, its large and delicately coloured flowers have a fine effect; the Tea-scented Roses budded on this rose bloom in great perfection. *Crimson*, or *Amadis*,

is also a very fine pillar rose ; its clusters of large, deep purple and crimson flowers, are inclined to be pendulous, consequently they have a fine effect when on a tall pillar. Drummond's Thornless is now an old variety, but it produces such a profusion of bright red flowers, that it ought to be in every collection of climbing roses. Elegans is a most beautiful, vivid-coloured rose ; its purple and crimson flowers are often striped with white : this has a long succession of bloom, as it is one of the earliest and latest of summer roses. Gracilis is a hybrid, of the most vigorous growth in good soils, often making shoots ten to twelve feet long in one season ; unlike the other varieties of this division, its shoots are covered with thorns. Nothing can be more graceful than the luxuriant foliage of this plant ; it has also finely cupped flowers of the most vivid rose-colour, and must be reckoned a beautiful and desirable rose. Inermis is a pretty variety, with flowers of a bright red, and a fine and luxuriant grower. The Red Boursault is our oldest variety, and though only semi-double, it is distinct, pretty, and still a rose worth cultivating.

THE BANKSIAN ROSE.

(*ROSA BANKSIÆ.*)

Among the Banksian Roses, Botanists class *Rosa lævigata*, or *sinica*, a rose with peculiarly glossy foliage, and large single white flowers. This is a native of Georgia, also of Tartary and China, and, very probably, is the plant from which the Chinese derived our Double Banksian Roses. *Rosa sinica* is also known as *Rosa lævigata* and *Rosa ternata*.

Our popular Double White Banksian Rose is almost universally known and admired. It was introduced in 1807; and very large plants are now to be seen in some situations: one in the garden of Miss Chauncey, at Cheshunt, covers a wall of immense extent. The flowers of the White Banksian Rose have a slight violet-like perfume, very agreeable. The Yellow Banksian Rose was brought to this country in 1827. This is an unique and beautiful variety, with scentless straw-coloured flowers, a little inclining to buff: they are like the flowers of the white, very small and double. Both these roses bloom early in May; and large plants, covered with their clusters of flowers, have a pretty, but most un-rose-like, appearance. The Rose-coloured Banksian Rose is a hybrid, with very bright rose-coloured flowers, the whole plant partaking as much of the character of the Boursault Rose as of the Banksian: in fact, it is a most complete mule; and though it has lost a little too much caste in the shape and size of its flowers—for they are a degree larger, and not quite so double as those of the Banksian Rose—it will prove a very pretty, bright-coloured climber, and quite hardy.

The true Banksian Roses are not adapted for pillar roses, as they are too tender: they require a wall, or very sheltered situation. Their very early flowering, also, renders this quite necessary, as the spring frosts, in cold exposures, destroy the bloom in the bud. They bloom more freely in dry than in wet, retentive, soils, and they require pruning with care; for none of the small and twiggy branches should be shortened; but, if the plant has a superabundance, some of them may be removed. If their branches are shortened, they will not bloom, but put forth a profusion of strong shoots. The flowers will be generally found in the greatest abundance on these small and twiggy branches, which at once points out the necessity of their being left on the plant. Often, towards the end of summer, large old plants will produce immensely thick and strong shoots. These should be removed

early in autumn, unless they are wanted to fill up a vacancy on the wall: the upper part of the plant, and its flowering twigs, will then not be exhausted in spring by them.

Banksian Roses seldom bear seed in this country; but in the South of France, and in Italy, they produce it in tolerable abundance; so that we may yet expect crimson and other coloured roses of this charming family.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

These are hardy and strong growing roses, the origin of some of them not well ascertained. Among them, *Astrolabe* is a pretty, bright-coloured, and very double rose; not so vigorous in its growth as some others, but a distinct and good variety. *Clair* is a single hybrid rose, with small crimson flowers, said to be between *Rosa sempervirens* and the *Crimson China Rose*, or *Rosa semperflorens*. This is a singular and rather pretty rose, blooming all the autumn: it will, probably, be the parent of some beautiful climbers, as it bears seed freely. *Indica major* has, perhaps, a dozen names; for as "*Rosa Bengalensis*," "*Bengalensis Scandens*," and the "*Walton Rose*" of Essex, it is well known; and last, but not least, as "*Rosa craculatum*,"—a name given to it by Mr. Wood of Maresfield. It is a fine robust variety, nearly evergreen, and makes shoots from ten to fifteen feet in length in one season. Its flowers are large, nearly double, and of a delicate pale rose-colour. This beautiful rose may be soon made to cover the most unsightly buildings or walls. *Miller's Climber*, from the nursery of Mr. Miller of Bristol, is a pretty bright pink rose, with small flowers, not quite double. *Madame d'Arblay*, or *Wells's White*, has been till now placed among *Rosa sem-*

pervirens ; but its habit is so different, and its origin so well ascertained, that I have removed it to this division.

This robust variety was raised from seed some years since by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, near Tonbridge Wells ; and, I believe, given by him to the Messrs. Young of Epsom, from whom I received it, under the name of Madame d'Arbly. In strong soils, it makes the most gigantic growth, soon forming a tree or a pillar of the largest size. Its flowers are very double and pretty. The Garland, or Wood's Garland, is also a seedling, raised by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, I believe, from the seed of the Noisette Rose. Like Madame d'Arbly, this is a vigorous grower, producing its flowers in immense clusters. These are fragrant, and change from white to pink after expansion.

Rosa elegans is a variety which has hitherto been omitted in the catalogue. This is also known as Bengale Elegante : it is a rose of most distinct character, with cupped flowers, of the brightest pink, and nearly double. It makes long flexible shoots, and blooms in great profusion for a much longer period than any other summer rose.

PLANTING.

November and December are so well known to be favourable months for planting the Summer blooming Roses, that it is thought by many amateurs no others are or can be so eligible : applied to dry sandy soils this idea is quite correct ; but on wet retentive soils, February is much better, as the holes can be opened in winter so that the mould is pulverised by frost.

THE

AUTUMNAL ROSE GARDEN.

To Autumnal Roses we are much indebted for that prolonged season of interest which this "Queen of Flowers" now gives. The roses of June, however splendid, soon fade; but some Perpetual, or Noisette, or Bourbon roses enrich our gardens with their perfume and gay colours, till the chills of approaching winter prevent the expansion of their flowers. Among the most fragrant of these autumnal beauties are

PERPETUAL ROSES.

This division has as much variety in its origin as in its appearance: it would, indeed, be a difficult task to trace the parentage of some of the justly esteemed varieties of this family. Our old red and white monthly roses have, no doubt, contributed their share of sweet assistance; for, in many of them, the powerful fragrance of these two very old damask roses is apparent, and no perfume can be more pleasing.

In preference to giving a slight history of the family at the commencement, I shall, as I describe them, at the risk of being tedious, give the supposed origin of most of the varieties; premising, that all those termed *true perpetuals* have, generally, a terminal cluster of buds at the end of each shoot, whether produced in spring, summer, or autumn.

Antinous is a new rose, evidently between the French Rose and Crimson Perpetual, equalling that fine rose in form and fragrance, and surpassing it in beauty of colouring; but it partakes rather more than it ought to do of the French Rose, as it is not a True Perpetual. However, as it often puts forth its fine crimson purple flowers in September, it will be much esteemed, as we have hitherto been accustomed to roses of more sober hues in that pleasant month. Billiard, so named from a French rose amateur, is a pretty bright rose, very fragrant and double, and a True Perpetual. Belle Italienne approaches very near to the Crimson Perpetual, except that its flowers are larger, and not quite so double: this is also a True Perpetual. Bernard, or Pompon Perpetual, is a most beautiful new rose, with rather small flowers; but these are very double, and finely shaped, of a delicate carmine colour: this is a True Perpetual, and a most desirable rose.

The Crimson Perpetual, Rose du Roi, or Lee's Crimson Perpetual, deserves a few extra words of comment. This fine rose was raised from seed, in 1812, in the gardens of the palace of Saint Cloud, then under the direction of Le Comte Lelieur, and named by him Rose du Roi; owing, I suppose, to Louis the Eighteenth soon after that time being restored, and presenting an opportunity for the Comte to show his loyalty: it is not recorded that he changed its name during the hundred days to Rose de l'Empereur! It is asserted, that it was raised from the *Rosa Portlandica*, a semi-double bright-coloured rose, much like the rose known in this country as the Scarlet Four Seasons, or *Rosa Pæstana*; which Eustace tells us, in his *Classical Tour*, grows among the ruins of Pæstum, enlivening them with its brilliant autumnal flowers. This is treated as a traveller's tale by one or two of our English botanists, and the *Rosa Pæstana* is said to have been originated from seed in England:—but was that seed from Italy?

Every gentleman's garden ought to have a large bed

of Crimson Perpetual Roses, to furnish bouquets during August, September, and October; their fragrance is so delightful, their colour so rich, and their form so perfect.

Couronne de Beranger is a purplish rose, very double, and of good shape; a True Perpetual. Crispata, or the Curled Perpetual, is one of those whimsies of nature, more curious than pretty. Each leaf is curled, and forms a ring, giving an odd appearance to the plant. De Neuilly is a hybrid Bourbon of great excellence, having all the peculiar beauty of the Bourbon Roses, with the fragrance of the Damask Rose. It is a most abundant autumnal bloomer, and ought to be extensively cultivated. De Rennes is a True Perpetual, of first-rate excellence, with large and very double flowers. Délice d'Hiver is a splendid rose, with large and finely-shaped flowers, of that vivid rose-colour so much admired; also a True Perpetual. Désespoir des Amateurs, or Perpetuatissima, had its origin in Italy, from whence it was ushered into France, with its high-sounding names, equally ridiculous; for, in reality, the rose, though pretty, and fragrant, is much below many in this division. It is a hybrid of uncertain origin, and totally unlike any other rose in habit, which is dwarf, and rather delicate.

Ernestine Audio is a new and fine variety, with large and very double flowers, of a bright rose-colour. I have not yet been able to decide whether or not this is a True Perpetual.

Flon, Gloire des Perpetuelles, and La Mienne, are roses of the same race, or breed, and have the same leading features, differing only, and that but little, in the size of their flowers. They are all True Perpetuals, and abundant bloomers, with a peculiar and pretty habit; for their foliage has a soft appearance; and, when the plants are covered with their brilliant red flowers, no Perpetual Roses are more beautiful. Ferox is quite unique, and very magnificent, having larger flowers than any other in this division; but it is not a certain autumnal bloomer. The White Four Seasons has an

attractive name, but it does not deserve it, as it has not the habit of the True Four Seasons Rose, producing constantly terminal flower-buds, but more like the Common White Damask, from which it is but little removed. The Grand Perpetual, or Fabert's, is a True Perpetual Rose of great excellence, requiring a rich soil and good culture to bloom in perfection. It has one great fault, — the flowers produced in July are so large that they almost invariably burst, but its autumnal flowers are much more symmetrical. Grande et Belle, or Monstreuse, is a rose of immense size and beauty, and, generally, a good and True Perpetual. Henriette Boulogne is a good rose, but rather an inconstant autumnal bloomer. This, with some others, the French distinguish as roses that "remontante rarement," in contradistinction to the True Perpetuals, which, they say, "remontante franchement." Jean Hachette is a most immense rose, and very double, but not a True Perpetual. Jenny Audio is a new and rare rose, not remarkable for any peculiar beauty, but fragrant, and a True Perpetual. Josephine Antoinette is now an old variety, but a True Perpetual of great excellence. Louis Philippe, being introduced before Antinous, has had a large share of admiration: its immense size, under proper cultivation, and its dark purple colour, make it even yet desirable; it is also a True Perpetual. Lodoiska and Madame Feburier are superb roses, and very large and double; but they are rather Inconstant Perpetuals. Marie Denise is a fine robust variety: its flowers resemble those of Lodoiska, but more double, and the plant approaches nearer to a True Perpetual than that fine rose. Pompon Four Seasons is a very old rose, as its name may be found in many old catalogues; still it is rare, and quite a gem, as it blooms well in autumn, and forms a pretty little bush.

Pulcherie is a pretty dark purple rose, very distinct, and a True Perpetual. Perpetuelle d'Angers is an old variety, a very free autumnal bloomer, and remarkably fragrant;

but its flowers are not so finely shaped as those of some other varieties. Palmire, or the Blush Perpetual, is of about the same standing as the Crimson: it is a True Perpetual, and a good rose. Panaché de Girardon, or the Striped Perpetual, is a pretty variegated rose. In some seasons its flowers are much more striped than in others; but it is not a True Perpetual. Palotte Picotée, a name without meaning, as it is not spotted, is much like the Queen of Perpetuals; in fact, it cannot be distinguished from that rose. It is said, by French amateurs, to differ only in its flowers opening much better. Portlandica carnea is an exceedingly pretty bright rose, something like Rosa Pæstana in habit, with flowers of a paler colour, and a True Perpetual. Portlandica alba, or Portland Blanc, is a new white rose of great beauty: a True Perpetual Rose like it would be invaluable. In rich soils it will, perhaps, give a second series of flowers; but it cannot be depended upon as a constant autumnal bloomer. Prud'homme is a new and beautiful rose, bright-coloured, fragrant, and a True Perpetual. The Royal Perpetual, is a seedling from the Four Seasons Rose; its flowers are very double and perfect, of a fine vivid rose-colour, and the plant a True Perpetual. Sisley's Perpetual, like De Neuilly, is hybridised with the Bourbon Rose; and, like that fine variety, it has lost but little of the fragrance of the Damask: this is a large and beautiful autumnal rose. The Stanwell Perpetual, I believe, was raised from seed in Mr. Lee's nursery at Stanwell. It is in habit something like the Scotch Perpetual, but it blooms with more constancy, and with greater freedom. In the autumn its flowers are also larger; in short, it is a much better rose of the same family, and one of the prettiest and sweetest of autumnal roses. The Sixth of June, so named by the French in commemoration of one of their numerous political changes and "glorious days," is a miniature variety of La Mienne and a pretty vivid-coloured rose. Triomphe d'Anvers, or La Magnanime, is a new

rose, very large and distinct, and, apparently, a free autumnal bloomer.

Volumineuse is a magnificent rose, very large and finely shaped; but, though it often blooms finely in autumn, it must not be depended upon as a True Perpetual. Vaubiard is a new rose, very double and fragrant, and a good autumnal bloomer.

As the culture of this class of roses is at present but imperfectly understood, I shall give the result of my experience as to their cultivation, with suggestions to be acted upon according to circumstances. One peculiar feature they nearly all possess — a reluctance to root when layered; consequently, Perpetual Roses, on their own roots, will always be scarce: when it is possible to procure them, they will be found to flourish much better on dry poor soils than when grafted, as at present. Perpetual Roses require a superabundant quantity of food: it is, therefore, perfectly ridiculous to plant them on dry lawns, to suffer the grass to grow close up to their stems, and not to give them a particle of manure for years. Under these circumstances, the best varieties, even the Rose du Roi, will scarcely ever give a second series of flowers. To remedy the inimical nature of dry soils to this class of roses, an annual application of manure on the surface of the soil is quite necessary. The ground must not be dug, but lightly pricked over with a fork in November; after which, some manure must be laid on, about two or three inches in depth, which ought not to be disturbed, except to clean with the hoe and rake, till the following autumn. This, in some situations, in the spring months, will be unsightly: in such cases, cover with some nice green moss, as directed in the culture of Hybrid China Roses. I have said that this treatment is applicable to dry poor soils; but even in good rose soils it is almost necessary; for it will give such increased vigour, and such a prolongation of the flowering season, as amply to repay the labour bestowed. If the soil is prepared as directed, they will twice in the year

require pruning : in November, when the beds are dressed, and again in the beginning of June. In the November pruning, cut off from every shoot of the preceding summer's growth about two thirds ; if they are crowded, remove some of them entirely. If this autumnal pruning is attended to, there will be, early in June, the following summer, a vast number of luxuriant shoots, each crowned with a cluster of buds. Now, as June roses are always abundant, a little sacrifice must be made to ensure a fine autumnal bloom ; therefore, leave only half the number of shoots to bring forth their summer flowers, the remainder shorten to about half their length. Each shortened branch will soon put forth buds ; and in August and September the plants will again be covered with flowers. In cultivating Perpetual Roses, the faded flowers ought immediately to be removed ; for in autumn the petals do not fall off readily, but lose their colour and remain on the plant, to the injury of the forthcoming buds. Though I have recommended Perpetual Roses to be grown on their own roots, in dry soils, yet, on account of the autumnal rains dashing the dirt upon their flowers when close to the ground, wherever it is possible to make grafted roses grow, they ought to be preferred ; for, on stems from one and a half to two feet in height, the flowers will not be soiled ; they are also brought near to the eye, and the plant forms a neat and pretty object.

The Crimson, and, indeed, nearly all the Perpetuals, force admirably : for this purpose, it is better to graft or bud them on the Dog Rose, as it is so easily excited. It requires, also, but small pot-room ; as, previous to potting, its roots may be pruned to within two inches of the stem, and, apparently, with advantage ; for, if placed in gentle heat, an abundance of fibres are immediately put forth, and the whole plant will soon have an appearance of great vigour. Those who wish for the luxury of forced roses, at a trifling cost, may have them by pursuing the following simple method :—Take a common garden frame, large or small, according to the

number of roses wanted; raise it on some posts, so that the bottom edge will be about three feet from the ground at the back of the frame, and two feet in front, sloping to the south. If it is two feet deep, this will give a depth of five feet under the lights, at the back of the frame, which will admit roses on little stems as well as dwarfs. Grafted plants of any of the Perpetual Roses should be potted in October, in a rich compost of equal portions of rotten dung and loam, in pots about eight inches deep, and seven inches over, and plunged in the soil at bottom. The air in the frame may be heated by linings of hot dung; but care must be taken that the dung is turned over two or three times before it is used, otherwise, the rank and noxious steam will kill the young and tender shoots; but the hazard of this may be avoided, by building a wall of turf, three inches thick, from the ground to the bottom edge of the frame. This will admit the heat through it, and exclude the steam. The Perpetual Roses, thus made to bloom early, are really beautiful. They may also be forced in any description of forcing house with success, by plunging the pots in old tan, or any substance that will keep their roots cool. It will at once give an idea how desirable these roses are, when it is stated that, by retarding and forcing, they may be made to bloom for eight months in the year.

THE BOURBON ROSE.

(ROSA BOURBONIANA.)

It is now, perhaps, about twelve years since a beautiful semi-double rose, with brilliant rose-coloured flowers, prominent buds, and nearly evergreen foliage, made its appear-

ance in this country, under the name of the "L'Ile de Bourbon Rose," said to have been imported from the Mauritius to France, in 1822, by M. Noisette. It attracted attention by its peculiar habit, but more particularly by its abundant autumnal flowering: still such was the lukewarmness of English rose amateurs, that no attempts were made to improve this pretty imperfect rose by raising seedlings from it, though it bore seed in large quantities. This pleasing task has been left to our rose-loving neighbours the French, who have been very industrious, and as a matter of course, have originated some very beautiful and striking varieties, and also, as usual in such cases, have given us rather too many distinct and fine-sounding names attached to flowers without distinctive characters. In a little time we shall be able to rectify this very common floricultural error. Many fables have been told by the French respecting the origin of this rose. The most generally received version of one of these is, that a French naval officer was requested by the widow of a Monsieur Edouard, residing in the island, to find, on his voyage to India, some rare rose, and that, on his return to L'Ile de Bourbon, he brought with him this rose, which she planted on her husband's grave: it was then called Rose Edouard, and sent to France as "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon." This is pretty enough, but entirely devoid of truth. Monsieur Bréon, a French botanist, and now a seedsman in Paris, gives the following account, for the truth of which he vouches: — "At the Isle of Bourbon, the inhabitants generally enclose their land with hedges made of two rows of roses, one row of the Common China Rose, the other of the Red Four Seasons. Monsieur Perichon, a proprietor at Saint Benoist, in the isle, in planting one of these hedges, found amongst his young plants one very different from the others in its shoots and foliage. This induced him to plant it in his garden. It flowered the following year; and, as he anticipated, proved to be of quite a new race, and differing much from

the above two roses, *which, at the time, were the only sorts known in the island.*" Monsieur Bréon arrived at Bourbon, in 1817, as botanical traveller for the government of France, and curator of the Botanical and Naturalization Garden there. He propagated this rose very largely; and sent plants and seeds of it, in 1822, to Monsieur Jacques*, gardener at the Château de Neuilly, near Paris, who distributed them among the rose cultivators of France. M. Bréon named it "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon;" and is convinced that it is a hybrid from one of the above roses, and a native of the island. Owing to the original being a hybrid, the roses of this family vary much in their characters; those that retain the leading features I have termed true Bourbons. I shall now notice and describe a few of the most striking and distinct varieties of this very charming group; and begin with *Armosa*, quite a new variety, very double and perfect in the shape of its flowers, which are of a delicate rose-colour: the plant is of medium growth. *Augustine Lelieur* is a charming rose, a true Bourbon, so vivid and so beautiful that it cannot be too much recommended: its flowers are very erect, and bell-shaped, and as fine in October as in June. *Centifolia* is a rose equally fine, but quite different in colour, which is delicately pale, something like the old *Celestial Rose*: its flowers are more double than those of *Augustine Lelieur*, and quite pendulous from their weight; also a true Bourbon. *Diaphane* is a small high-coloured rose, almost scarlet. This is not a true Bourbon, but a very pretty rose, of dwarf growth, adapted for the front of a border. *Dubourg* is also a hybrid Bourbon, of a different character to the last, as it is very robust, and makes long shoots, generally terminated by a fine cluster of flowers: in rich soils this will make a fine pillar-rose. *Duc de Grammont* is also a hybrid Bourbon, very dwarf in its habit, with flowers of fine shape, and very

* Whence the name often given to the common Bourbon rose of "Bourbon Jacques."

double, inclining to purple. Earl Grey is a genuine Bourbon Rose, of first-rate excellence, with large and double flowers, of a fine rose-colour, and the plant of compact though vigorous growth. Faustine is now an old variety; but a very pretty little rose, very dwarf in its habit, with flowers of that silvery pale blush, so peculiar to some varieties in this group.

Gloire de Rosamene is a hybrid of most remarkable habits. Its large foliage, luxuriant growth, and beautiful semi-double crimson flowers, make it one of the most desirable of this division; but not for grouping, as it outgrows all its congeners. As a pillar rose it will form a splendid object; indeed, I cannot imagine any thing more imposing in floriculture, than a pillar, from twelve to fifteen feet high, covered with the splendid flowers of this rose from June till October: it will also form a fine standard. Gloire de Guerin, like the last, departs from the characters of the group; but, like all that I have retained, it has the pleasing feature of autumnal flowering; and, owing to the brilliancy of its flowers, it is quite an acquisition to Bourbon Roses: with the exception of Diaphane and the last described, none yet approach it in deepness of colour. This is a dwarf rose, adapted for the front of the rose border. Henri Plantier is a most superb variety, with large and double flowers, of nearly a bright carmine: this, like Augustine Lelieur, may rank among the very finest of the true Bourbon Roses. Ida is also a beautiful rose, with much smaller flowers, perhaps of a still deeper carmine. The plant is dwarf, yet possesses all the characters of the true Bourbon Roses in the prominence of its buds, and in its foliage. La Tendresse has flowers of a silvery-pale rose-colour, very double and large. Its habit is robust, hardy, and luxuriant, fit for the centre of the rose bed. This is a most distinct and desirable variety. Latifolia is a fine bold rose, much like Augustine Lelieur in its colour and habit: a good rose, but not required in a collection where that rose is grown. Madame Desprez: this fine and

robust rose has never yet bloomed so beautifully in this country as during this autumn (1837): its large clusters of very double flowers have indeed been superb. Monsieur Desprez, a distinguished French rose amateur, raised it from seed about five years since. It is, most probably, a little hybridised with the Noisette Rose, as it blooms in larger clusters than any other Bourbon Rose. Marshal Villars approaches to the China Rose, in habit, which takes from it that compact growth peculiar to most of the true Bourbon Roses: this has flowers of a bright purple tinge, very vivid and double. Philippart, if not the same as Augustine Lelieur, is too much like it to be grown in the same collection. Psyche is a very remarkable rose, a hybrid of humble growth, with double pale pink flowers, of the most perfect shape. Philemon is a compact and pretty plant, with flowers of a bright purplish rose, erect, and generally so abundant as to cover the whole plant.

Queen of the Bourbons is a new variety, and very beautiful. Its flowers are of a vivid rose-colour, a little tinged with buff, very large and double. Phoenix is also quite new, and described as a true Bourbon Rose, of a fine crimson.

Rivers, so named by a French rose cultivator, who raised it from seed, is a pretty delicate rose, a true Bourbon; and called by the originator an "extra fine rose:" it has not yet bloomed here well enough to support that character. Thimocles is a large and fine rose, very double, and a genuine Bourbon, of luxuriant growth, and distinct character. Victoire Argentée is one of those beautiful silvery-pale roses, with very double flowers; a true Bourbon, and a fine and distinct variety. The White Bourbon was raised from seed by Monsieur Desprez, who annually raises immense numbers of Bourbon and other roses from seed, to procure new varieties. This rose is a little hybridised with the Noisette, which has given it a clustered character, and, unfortunately, taken from its flowers that bold and peculiar

shape, so beautiful in the Bourbon Roses. The French cultivators are at deadly strife respecting this rose ; some swearing, by all their saints, that it is a veritable Bourbon, while others as stoutly maintain that it is a Noisette Rose. An Englishman, after listening to such warm disputants (Frenchmen generally are), and to so "much ado about nothing," would coolly turn away and smile at such violent altercation, and their making a trifle "light as air" a matter of such grave importance. Walner is a true Bourbon Rose, dwarf, bright-coloured, and very distinct and pretty.

In the preceding notices of sorts, I have purposely mentioned the habits of those that deviate a little from the characters of the generality ; in forming a clump, it will therefore be seen which to place in the front, and which in the centre ; several varieties in the catalogue not noticed here are equal in beauty to those that are ; but as their habits have nothing particularly distinctive, I have, to avoid being tedious, not described them.

Bourbon Roses most certainly show themselves to greater advantage on stems from one to three feet in height, than in any other mode of culture ; if on their own roots, they are too near the ground, and the autumnal rains spoil their delicate blossoms, by dashing the dirt upon them. They seem to grow well in all soils, but I should recommend, in spite of the above objection, those who have only a dry and poor sandy soil, to have plants on their own roots, as the Dog Rose will not flourish in such soils ; though cultivated roses in soils of the same description will grow most luxuriantly. Nature often seems to delight to puzzle us gardeners with anomalies that cannot be fathomed, clever as we are in our generation.

I hope, in a few years, to see Bourbon Roses in every garden, for the "queen of flowers" boasts no members of her court more beautiful ; their fragrance, also, is delicious, more particularly in the autumn ; they ought to occupy a distinguished place in the autumnal rose garden, in clumps

or beds, as standards, and as pillars, in any, and in all situations ; they must and will please. To ensure a very late autumnal bloom, a collection of dwarf standards, *i. e.* stems one to two feet in height, should be potted in large pots, and during summer watered with manured water, and some manure kept on the surface ; towards the end of September, or the middle of October if the weather is wet, they may be placed under glass : they will bloom in fine perfection even as late as November. I consider the culture of these roses only in its infancy, we shall ultimately have the richest hues combined with perfection of form, and the complete plenitude of their flowers.

THE CHINESE ROSE.

(*ROSA INDICA.*)

This rose is said by botanists to be a native of China, from whence it was introduced to our gardens in 1789. Its ever-blooming qualities have made it a favourite, from the cottage to the palace, and perhaps no plant has contributed so much to enliven our cottage walls, as the common Chinese Rose (*Rosa indica*), and the crimson Chinese Rose, or *Rosa semperflorens*. These roses have been, and are, considered distinct species by botanists. Like all other cultivated roses, they sport much from seed ; but the descendants of each may generally be recognised by a close observer. The common and its varieties make strong green luxuriant shoots, with flowers varying in colour, from pure white to crimson. The crimson also takes a wide range ; for though its original colour is crimson, yet I have reason to believe that the pure white, which was raised in Essex, came from

its seed. In describing the varieties, those that are decidedly of the *semperflorens* family I shall mark with S. after the name. I should most certainly have placed them in a separate division, were it not for the numerous intermediate varieties, in which it is impossible to decide to which species they lean.

Amiral Duperré, S. is a pretty, brilliant, crimson rose, distinct and worth cultivating. *Alba elegans*, though not white, as its name implies, is a fine double rose of the palest flesh-colour, and a good distinct variety. Archduke Charles, a new rose and very beautiful, proves to be the same as the *Camellia plena variegata* of my catalogue of 1836. Soon after expansion, the tips of most of its petals change to crimson, giving it a pretty variegated appearance. Belle Archinto and Bardon are both pale coloured fine roses, very double and good, but resembling each other too much to be planted in the same bed. Beau Carmin, S., is a rich dark crimson-shaded rose, raised in the Luxembourg Gardens, and a fine and distinct variety. Belle de Florence is a very double and finely shaped pale carmine rose, very distinct and pretty. Belle Isidore, like a few others in this division, is a changeable rose: its flowers will open in the morning, and show only the colour of the common Chinese Rose, but by the afternoon they will have changed to a dark crimson. *Camellia blanche* is an old variety, with large globular flowers of the purest white: this rose has a fine effect on a standard, as its flowers are generally pendulous. *Camellia rouge* is also an old variety, not differing in colour from the common, but with stiff petals and very erect flowers, giving it a *Camellia*-like appearance. *Caméléon*, like Belle Isidore, is a changeable rose, and very properly named: this has larger flowers than Isidore, though not quite so double, and a more robust habit, so that it forms a good standard. Comtesse de Moloré is a new rose, said to be fine and distinct, but it has not yet bloomed here in perfection. Couronne des Pourpres is also.

a new and very fine dark crimson rose ; to this colour the French give the name of "pourpre," or purple: this is apt to mislead, as our purple is, as I scarcely need say, so totally different. Cramoisie éblouissante, S., and Cramoisie supérieure, S., the last the finest and most double, are both brilliant and excellent varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*. Countess of Albemarle is now a rose tolerably well known ; this was a great favourite in France when first originated : it is a fine robust variety, very fragrant, and forms a good standard. Clara and Clarisse are both delicate shaded roses, "alike, but different :"' in warm cloudy weather, these delicate coloured roses show themselves to great advantage. Duc de Bordeaux is now an old, but still a pretty and distinct rose, with that bluish lilac tinge peculiar to a few varieties in this division. Duchess of Kent, S. is quite a gem, so perfect is the shape of its very double and delicately coloured flowers, that it must and will become a favourite. Fabvier, S., approaches nearer to scarlet than any other Chinese rose ; its flowers are not quite double, but very brilliant and beautiful. Fenelon du Luxembourg is a very robust and fine rose, but unless growing luxuriantly, it has at first sight much the appearance of the common ; when in perfection, its flowers are very large and very double. Gardenia is a new variety, approaching to the Tea-scented Roses in its habit ; its flowers have also a peculiar fragrance : this is a fine and distinct rose. Grandiflora is one of the most robust and finest of its class : it a little resembles that well known rose, Triomphante, or Pæony Noisette, but has larger and more globular shaped flowers ; this is a fine and distinct variety, and forms a good standard. Henry the Fifth, S., is one of those vivid scarlet roses that in calm cloudy weather are so beautiful ; a hot sun very soon diminishes that excessive brilliancy of colour : this is a fine rose, with flowers very double and perfect. Hanneloup, a new rose, is a pretty and distinct variety, with bright reddish crimson flowers, very double and well shaped.

Jeannie Deans is also new ; this has rosy lilac flowers, very double and pretty. Joseph Deschiens has rather small, but very double and perfect flowers, of a reddish crimson ; this is a variety quite distinct, and worth cultivation. Louis Philippe d'Angers, S., is a good rose, which having often been sent from France as "Louis Philippe," has given rise to several mistakes, as there is a tea-scented rose of this name, quite different in character, for which this has been substituted. Madame Desprez, and Madame Bureau, are both fine white roses, yet distinct in their habit. Madame Desprez is one of the largest white Chinese Roses we yet possess. Marjolin is a fine dark crimson variety, likely to prove one of our most popular roses ; but it is proper to mention that there are two Marjolins : this trick of giving the same name to two roses raised by opposition cultivators is very prevalent in France, and opens a door to deception ; the Marjolin described here, is a fine and distinct rose, robust and hardy, and likely to form a good standard. Miellez, so named from its originator, is a new variety, at present very rare ; it is described as a white rose "of the most perfect shape of any white Chinese Rose yet known." Napoleon is a sterling good variety, with large bell-shaped flowers of a fine bright pink. O'Connell is a remarkable rose, with small and very double flowers of a blackish crimson ; this is one of the darkest coloured Chinese Roses we have. Roi des Cramoisies, S., is a beautiful and brilliant rose, with flowers very double, and nearly scarlet. Ruban pourpre is a new and splendid rose from the Luxembourg Gardens ; this is one of the finest shaded dark roses known. Reevesii, I believe, is an imported rose direct from China, by Captain Reeves : in rich and favourable soils it takes a very robust habit, appearing then much larger, and superior to the old crimson Chinese Rose ; but under less favourable circumstances, it is scarcely to be distinguished from that rose. Romaine Desprez is a beautiful and very double and large rose, finely shaped, of robust

habit, distinct, and calculated to make a popular variety. *Reine de Pæstum* approaches the Tea Rose in habit and scent; its petals are too thin and flaccid to bear exposure to our summer and autumnal showers. *Sulphurea superba* is a fine and very double variety of the yellow Chinese or Tea Rose: its flowers are large, rather flat, and quite unique. *Triomphe de Gand* is a shaded rose of very robust growth, forming a fine standard. *Triomphante*, *Pæony Noisette*, *Indica superba*, *La Superbe*, or *Grande et Belle*, for like all very good and old roses it has several names, is a fine and distinct variety, erect and robust in its growth, and forming a fine standard; an entire clump of this rose, with its large shaded crimson flowers, would have a fine effect. *Van Dael* a large and globular, purplish lilac rose, is a fine and distinct variety; in common with large and very double roses, it will not open in wet weather or very damp situations.

In cultivating Chinese Roses but little care is required, as most of them are quite hardy; all those marked S., as varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*, are adapted for the front edges of beds or clumps, as they are of more humble growth than the varieties of the common. It must also be recollected that the latter are those alone adapted for standards. The varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*, though they will exist for several years on the Dog Rose stock, yet do not form ornamental heads, but become stunted and diseased; on the contrary, the varieties of the Chinese Rose, as standards, particularly on short stems two to three feet in height, form magnificent heads swelling and uniting with the stock, and giving a mass of bloom from June to November; on tall stems, I have not found them flourish equally. About the end of March, not earlier, the branches of standards will require thinning out, and shortening to about half their length; in summer, a constant removal of their faded flowers is necessary, and this is all the pruning they require.

Every well appointed flower garden ought to have a collection of Chinese Roses worked on short stems in large

pots; these, by surface manuring, and manured water, may be grown to a degree of perfection of which they have not yet been thought capable, and by forcing in spring, and retarding in autumn by removing their bloom buds in August, they will flower early and late, so that we may be reminded of that pleasant season "rose tide" the greater portion of the year.

THE TEA-SCENTED CHINESE ROSE.

(*ROSA INDICA ODORATA.*)

The original *Rosa odorata*, or Blush Tea-scented Rose, has long been a favourite. This pretty variation of the Chinese Rose was imported from China, in 1810; from hence it was sent to France, where, in combination with the yellow Chinese or Tea Rose, it has been the fruitful parent of all the splendid varieties we now possess. Mr. Parkes introduced the yellow from China, in 1824; and even now, though so many fine varieties have been raised, but few surpass it in the size and beauty of its flowers, semi-double as they are; it has but a very slight tea-like scent, but its offspring have generally a delicious fragrance, which I impute to their hybridisation with *Rosa odorata*. In France, this rose is exceedingly popular, and in the summer and autumn months, hundreds of plants are sold in the flower markets of Paris, principally worked on little stems or "mi tiges." They are brought to market in pots, with their heads partially enveloped in coloured paper in such an elegant and effective mode, that it is scarcely possible to avoid being tempted to give two or three francs for such a pretty object. In the fine climate of Italy, Tea-

scented Roses bloom in great perfection during the autumn : our late autumnal months are often too moist and stormy for them, but in August they generally flower in England very beautifully. I was much impressed in the autumn of 1835 with the effects of climate on these roses ; for in a small enclosed garden at Versailles, I saw, in September, hundreds of plants of yellow Chinese Roses, covered with ripe seeds and flowers. The French cultivators say, that, unless hybridised, it but very rarely produces a variety worth notice. The culture of Tea-scented Roses is quite in its infancy in this country, but surely no class more deserves care and attention ; in calm weather, in early autumn, their large and fragrant flowers are quite unique, and add much to the variety and beauty of the autumnal rose garden.

Among the most distinct varieties known to be worth culture, for many new Tea Roses from France will not flourish in our climate, are the following :—

Aurore, an old but fine rose, a hybrid of the yellow China and *Rosa odorata*, and partaking of both, for its flowers are, when first open, of a delicate straw colour, soon changing to blush. Belle Helene is a pale variety of the original tea rose, with flowers larger and more double ; a distinct, and good rose. Banse is a large and very superb rose, not a new variety, but rare ; this is a rose quite worth careful cultivation. Caroline is a new and pretty rose, with flowers very double, of a bright rose colour, and very perfect in their shape. Coccinea is evidently a hybrid of the crimson Chinese, as it has the pleasing tea-like scent of *Rosa odorata*, with the vivid colouring of *Rosa semperflorens*. Flon is a new and beautiful rose, a sort of fawn-coloured blush, its flowers very large and fragrant. Fragens, one of our oldest varieties, is but a very slight remove from the crimson Chinese, but it has acquired, by being hybridised, the pleasing perfume of this family. General Valazé is a superb rose, so large and double that it ought to be grown as a small standard, otherwise the weight of its flowers will bend it to the

ground. Goubault is a new and excellent rose, as it is remarkably robust and hardy, and will probably form a fine standard. Hardy, or Gloire de Hardy, is a most superb vivid rose of the largest size, of most luxuriant growth, and well calculated for a standard; this will be one of our popular Tea Roses. Hamon is also a very fine rose, but rather too delicate for the open borders; this is a changeable variety; sometimes its flowers are blush tinged with buff, and sometimes, when forced, they are of a deep crimson. Lyonnais is a very large pale flesh-coloured rose, hardy, and worthy the attention of the amateur. Louis Philippe is a beautiful variation of the original Tea Rose, scarcely at all hybridised, but with larger and more double flowers of the most delicate blush. Laura Rivers is a new variety, so named by the French cultivator, who raised it from seed; this is a very distinct, red-flowering Tea Rose. Mansais is also quite a new rose, in colour something like Noisette Jaune Desprez, but not constantly so; this is a fine rose, but I cannot yet pronounce whether it is hardy or otherwise. Madame Guerin is a large and fine flesh-coloured rose, very double, and apparently a luxuriant grower. Odoratissima is a very free growing and pretty lilac rose, more than ordinarily fragrant, and apparently very hardy. Palavicini has been much admired and also much depreciated, owing to the different appearances it has taken under cultivation. On its own roots, and in a weak state, it is poor and insignificant, looking like a bad variety of the yellow Chinese Rose; but when budded on a strong branch of the common Chinese or the Blush Boursault, it will bloom in a splendid manner, so as to appear quite a different rose; a branch budded a few years ago, and blooming very finely on the wall of the council room at the Horticultural Society, attracted much attention. I believe it is of Italian origin, as many fine Tea-scented and Chinese Roses are raised from seed annually in Italy, but not distributed. Princesse Marie is one of the finest roses in this group. I saw this variety blooming in Paris last June

(1837), in greater perfection than any other Tea Rose: its flowers were from four to five inches in diameter. Pactolus is a new yellow rose, of a pale sulphur, approaching to a bright yellow in the centre of the flower: this does not seem robust enough in its habit for cold situations. Réve du Bonheur is a singularly beautiful tinged rose, forming a fine large cup, but not very double. Silene is a new robust and hardy variety, with large shaded red and blush flowers, very double: this will make a fine standard, and grow in any situation. Strombio is now an old rose, but no variety can be more deserving of cultivation; when growing on a standard, its large and pendulous cream-coloured flowers are quite beautiful. Taglioni is a full sized, fine white rose, shaded with blush towards its centre, and a hardy and good variety. Triomphe du Luxembourg has made some noise in Paris: in the autumn of 1835 it was sold at thirty or forty francs per plant; it does not bloom quite so fine in this country as in France, but under any circumstances it is a fine and distinct variety: its colour is rose very peculiarly tinged with yellowish buff. The yellow Tea or yellow Chinese Rose, for they are one and the same, is placed here, as it has decidedly more of the habit and appearance of the Tea-scented Rose than of the Chinese: its smooth glossy leaves and faint odour of tea sufficiently show its affinity.

As these interesting roses require more care in their culture than any yet described, I will endeavour to give the most explicit directions I am able, so as to ensure at least a chance of success. One most essential rule must be observed in all moist soils and situations; *when grown on their own roots they must have a raised border in some warm and sheltered place.* This may be made with flints or pieces of rock in the shape of a detached rock border, or a four-inch cemented brick wall, one foot or eighteen inches high, may be built on the southern front of a wall, thick hedge, or wooden fence, at a distance so as to allow the border to be

two feet wide ; the earth of this border must be removed to eighteen inches in depth, nine inches filled up with pieces of bricks, tiles, stones or lime rubbish ; on this place a layer of compost, half loam or garden mould, and half rotten dung well mixed, to which add some river or white pit sand : this layer of mould ought to be a foot thick or more, so as to allow for its settling : the plants may be planted about two feet apart. In severe frosty weather, in the dead of winter, (you need not begin till December,) protect them with green furze or whin branches, or any kind of light spray that will admit the air and yet keep off the violence of severe frost. I have found the branches of furze the best of all protectors. With this treatment they will seldom receive any injury from our severest winters, and they will bloom in great perfection all summer. This is the culture they require if grown as low dwarfs on their own roots ; but perhaps the most eligible mode for the amateur is to grow them budded or grafted on low stems of the Dog Rose, or Blush Boursault, which seems, if possible, even a more congenial stock ; they may be then arranged in the beds of any flower garden, and graduated in height so as to form a bank of foliage and flowers. Grafted or budded plants, when established, will in general brave our severest winters ; but still it will be most prudent in November either to remove them to some warm shed, and lay their roots in damp mould, or to reduce their heads, and give each plant an oiled paper cap. This is a mode practised in the north of Italy, with great success, to protect their tender roses and other plants ; and though paper caps may not be thought objects of ornament on an English lawn, yet the method will be found very eligible in many cases. In March, those that have been laid in the shed for protection, may be removed to the flower borders, pruning off all superfluous and dead shoots ; they will bloom the following summer in great perfection, and in general surpass those that have been suffered to remain in the ground

without protection. Some of the varieties are much more robust and vigorous than others, and equally beautiful as those of more delicate habits; it will therefore be scarcely worth while to grow any but what are of known hardihood and vigour. I have pointed out some of these in my notices, but time can only make a knowledge of their habits more perfect. Worked plants of Tea-scented Roses force very well: they do not require to be established one year in pots, for if only potted in October or November, and forced with a gentle heat, in January and February they will bloom finely; in March and April the extreme beauty of their foliage and flowers will amply repay the attention given to them, as they have a peculiar softness and delicacy of appearance when forced and growing luxuriantly.

THE MINIATURE ROSE.

(ROSA LAWRENCEANA.)

In the botanical catalogues, this curious little rose is said to have been introduced from China in 1810, and botanists have made it a species; but like the Rose de Meaux and Pompon Roses, which are dwarf *varieties* of *Rosa centifolia*, this is undoubtedly nothing but a dwarf seminal *variety* of the common Chinese Rose. Many plants that have been long under cultivation have a tendency to produce from seed these pigmy likenesses of themselves: among these little "faerie queens," Caprice des Dames is a pretty morsel of beauty, with vivid rose-coloured flowers. Gloire des Lawrenceanas is one of the prettiest of the tribe; its flowers are of a dark crimson, and larger than those of any other variety. Jenny and Lilliputienne are both of them bright-coloured and pretty roses. Nigra has not black flowers, but

they are of the darkest crimson, and very pretty. This was named by some florist, with that exaggeration peculiar to the craft; this is not done by the florist wilfully to deceive, but is merely given as descriptive of what *he wishes the flower to be, rather than of what it really is*. *Brugmansia sanguinea* is a case in point; and many other sanguineas and coccineas might be mentioned, in which the colours of the flowers which bear those imposing names, approach to any thing rather than blood or scarlet. To return to roses, *Pallida* is the only variety in this division approaching to white. Its flowers, when they first open, are nearly of pure white, but they soon change to a pale flesh-colour: this is rather a delicate rose, seeming very impatient of cold and damp. *Petite Laponne* is a brilliant little rose, quite worthy a place in the group, as is also *Retour du Printemps*, which is different from all the others; its pretty little flowers being surrounded by a leafy calyx, and the whole plant tinged with a reddish colouring matter.

These roses are all very impatient of moisture, and in all moist soils require a very dry warm raised border. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing them grow in dry soils, but I think it probable that the light sandy soils of Surrey would suit them admirably. In cold situations it will be advisable to grow them constantly in pots, protecting them in a cold pit or frame till January, and then, if required to bloom early, remove them to a warm situation in the greenhouse, or force them with the Tea-scented Roses. A collection of these little rose bushes, covered with their bright flowers in March and April, will be found one of the most eligible and unique ornaments for the drawing-room.

THE NOISETTE ROSE.

The original of this remarkable group, the "Blush Noisette" rose, was raised from seed in America, by Monsieur Philippe Noisette, and sent by him to his brother Monsieur Louis Noisette, the well-known nurseryman at Paris, in the year 1817. Perhaps no new rose was ever so much admired as this. When first introduced, its habit was so peculiar and so unlike any other known variety, that the Parisian amateurs were quite enraptured with it. It was produced from the seed of the old Musk Rose (*Rosa moschata*), the flowers of which had been fertilised with the common Chinese Rose. The perfume of the musk rose is very apparent: its tendency to bloom in large clusters also shows its affinity to that old and very remarkable rose; but since its introduction to France, so many seedlings have been raised from it, and so many of these are evidently hybrids of the Tea-scented and other roses, that some of the roses called "Noisettes" have almost lost the characters of the group; for in proportion as the size of the flowers have been increased by hybridising, their clustering tendency and the number of them in one corymb has been diminished. Among the varieties most deserving of notice is Aimée Vibert, or "Rosa nivea," a seedling from the *Rosa sempervivens plena*, which it resembles, but much surpasses its parent in the valuable quality of autumnal blooming. Nothing can be prettier than a large plant of Aimée Vibert Noisette, covered with its snow-white flowers, in September and October. Andreselle is a fine lilac rose, in colour like that old variety Noisette Bougainville, but much superior in the size and shape of its flowers. Ariel is a fine and vigorous growing rose, blooming in immense corymbs; its flowers are of the most delicate

blush, tinged with buff: this is a distinct and pretty variety. Belle Violette is a genuine Noisette, and a very neat and pretty little rose; its flowers are of a rosy lilac, and very distinct and good. Belle Antonine is a pillar Noisette, of very robust habit, with flowers delicately coloured and well shaped. In designating some of these as pillar Noisettes, those varieties that are very vigorous growers, making long and flexible shoots, are intended. Boulogne is one of the few dark-coloured Noisettes, and when first its flowers open they are very beautiful, their colour being a dark crimson purple. Beurre frais is singular, but scarcely double enough; its delicate butter-colour soon changes to white in the sun. Bouquet tout fait, a pillar Noisette, is a most vigorous grower, forming immense corymbs; this may be taken for the original Noisette at first sight, but it is more fragrant, and its flowers buff towards their centre. Belle Marsellaise is a new and pretty shaded rose, very distinct and good. Camellia rose, but not the Camellia rose of the French catalogues, is a pillar Noisette of first-rate excellence, with large and finely-shaped bright red flowers and a most luxuriant grower. Cadot is also a pillar Noisette, with large and very double flowers, a good and distinct variety. Cerise is also a pillar Noisette equal to either of the foregoing; its large and deep-coloured globular flowers, of a deep rosy purple, are beautiful at any time and in any situation. Charles X. is a pretty rose in very dry weather, but in moist weather its buds will not open, neither will it live long as a standard, never forming a proper union with the stock. Castalie is a new variety, of a delicate flesh colour, very distinct and pretty. Chloris is also new, and a very beautiful bright rose-coloured Noisette, blooming in large corymbs; its flowers are also very fragrant.

Clarisse Harlowe is a pillar-rose, of first-rate excellence; its flowers are very large and double, and its growth excessively vigorous, so that it soon forms a large column. Fellemberg is a Noisette, well deserving of praise, if only for its

brilliant crimson. It is but a short time since a bright crimson Noisette did not exist; this rose, when grown luxuriantly, is a most charming plant. Grandiflora is a very old rose, but mentioned here that its synonymes may be given: as "Noisette Lee," "Blush Perpetual China," and "Triomphe des Noisettes." It has been extensively cultivated. Hardy is a pillar Noisette, quite worth cultivation; its large pale flowers have a deep rose and buff centre; its habits are so vigorous, that it will shoot from six to eight feet in one season. Jaune Desprez, or the new French Yellow Noisette, is a well-known and much esteemed rose; as a pillar or a standard it is equally beautiful; its fragrance is also very remarkable. This was originated by M. Desprez about seven years since, and is still, and will be for some time to come, a very popular rose. It is, most probably, a hybrid between the Yellow Chinese and a Noisette rose of some kind; it sold for a high price in France, when first sent forth to the rose world, as its name was very tempting, for a yellow fragrant Noisette rose was thought to be worth any price. The name, like many other floral names, was, certainly, quite calculated to make an impression. Its rosy copper-coloured flowers are very singular, and so powerfully fragrant, that one plant will perfume a large garden in the cool weather of autumn. A pillar of this rose, twelve or twenty feet high, would be a grand object on a well-kept lawn. Lamarque is another hybrid Noisette, approaching to the tea-scented rose, in the size and fragrance of its flowers. This is a most vigorous grower, but not quite so hardy as Jaune Desprez. As a standard it is quite superb, for its large pale sulphur-coloured or nearly white flowers, are pendant from their weight, and have a fine effect. It is rather impatient of cold, and will not bloom unless budded on some strong growing rose; on its own root it is a weak grower, and scarcely like the same rose when grafted and grown vigorously. Lelieur is a pretty little dark purplish crimson rose, and deservedly a favourite, as its

colour is so vivid; the point of each petal is tipped with white. *La Biche* is a pillar *Noisette*, with very large pale flowers, inclining to fawn-colour in the centre; a very fragrant and distinct rose.

Luxembourg is a new and fine variety, with large and very double flowers, of a bright purplish rose; this will probably prove a good climber, and if so, it will form a magnificent pillar. *Madame Laffay* was raised from seed by Monsieur Laffay, and sold at a high price; but its habit is so delicate, and its flowers so small, that it has not pleased the generality of amateurs. *Nankin*, or "*Noisette à boutons Nankin*," or *Noisette mutabilis*, is a very distinct and pretty rose. In the morning, before the sun has much power, or in cloudy weather, its clusters of flowers are of a bright nankin-colour, changing to white a few hours after expansion. *Princesse d'Orange* is a pretty and fragrant white *Noisette*: its flowers are sometimes very curiously and irregularly shaped. The *Red Noisette*, a very old variety, but now honoured by Mr. Wood with the name of "*Belle de Woodlands*," was raised from seed by Mr. Wells, of Red-leaf: it is a pretty bright semi-double rose, now eclipsed by new and fine varieties. *Smith's Yellow* is certainly more nearly allied to the tea-scented roses than to the *Noisettes*, for of this family it has not a feature; if forced, this is a fine rose, but it is scarcely fit for the open air in this country, as the moisture of the atmosphere glues its outer petals together so firmly, that its flowers seldom ever open.

The individuals of this group are so varied in character, that they may be employed as objects of ornament in a variety of ways. I will first give their culture as pillar roses, for which some of them are so finely adapted. Perhaps the most picturesque mode of growing pillar roses, is to group them in clumps of three, five, seven, or nine, or to any extent in proportion to the size of the ground required to be ornamented. A group of rose pillars, on an artificial mound, has a very imposing effect, and in wet situations this will be

found the most advantageous mode of growing them; the posts should be made of yellow deal, or larch, or oak, and charred as far as inserted in the ground; they should be from ten to fifteen feet in height, and stout, so that they can be firmly fixed in the ground; each post ought to be, at least, from nine to twelve inches in circumference. For roses of more humble growth, iron stakes, from six to seven feet in height, will be found more light and elegant in appearance, than those of wood, and of course more durable. It must be borne in mind, that pillar roses cannot have too much manure; therefore, when they are planted, mix plenty with the soil they are planted in, and give them an annual surface dressing.

As standards, Noisette roses require but little culture; the principal care is to be prompt in cutting off the decayed and decaying clusters of flowers, during the blooming season; and, in March, to thin out their superfluous branches. All the pillar Noisettes form fine drooping standards: as dwarfs for beds, many of the varieties are very eligible, for they will grow and bloom luxuriantly in all soils and situations. To ensure their receiving no injury in *very* exposed situations, cut them down to within a foot of the surface of the soil in November, and place over each plant, or rather thatch it, with a thick covering of furze branches, to continue on till March. This will effectually protect them from the frost. This covering, as elsewhere recommended, must be removed gradually, so that the young and tender shoots are not exposed to the cold air too suddenly. For ornamenting wire fences, these roses are also admirably adapted, as they can be trained with great facility, and they will form, in such situations, a blooming boundary for at least four months in the year.

THE MUSK ROSE.

(ROSA MOSCHATA.)

The White Musk Rose is one of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens, and probably more widely spread over the face of the earth than any other rose. It is generally supposed that the attar of roses is prepared in India from this species, and that this is also the rose of the Persian poets, in the fragrant groves of which they love to describe their "bulbul," or nightingale, as enchanting them with its tuneful notes. The probability that this is the famed rose of Persia is strengthened by the fact, that it is much more fragrant in the evening, or in the cool weather of autumn, than at any other time or season, and probably in the hot climate of Persia, *only so* in the coolness of night, when nightingales delight to sing. A recent traveller also remarks, that the roses of Persia are remarkably small and fragrant. There are doubtless many seminal varieties of the species; their flowers differing in colour, but possessing the leading features of the original. Olivier, who travelled in the first six years of the French republic, mentions a rose-tree, at Ispahan, called the "Chinese Rose Tree," fifteen feet high, formed by the union of several stems, each four or five inches in diameter. Seeds from this tree were sent to Paris, and produced the common Musk Rose. It seems therefore possible and probable, that this has been the parent of nearly all their garden roses; for, like most orientals, their habits are not, and have not been, enterprising enough to stimulate them to import roses from distant countries. Large and very old plants of the Musk Rose may sometimes be seen in the gardens of old English country houses.

The Blush Musk, or Fraser's Musk, or *Rosa Fraserii*, is not quite a pure Musk Rose; but as it is the only rose of this division of the colour, and also very fragrant, it has been much planted: its flowers are semi-double, and produced in large clusters. Eponine is a pure, white, and very double variety, one of the prettiest of the group. The fringed or toothed Musk Rose has the end of each petal indented: this is a vigorous growing and very fragrant little rose. Princesse de Nassau is a very distinct and good variety, very fragrant, and blooming in large clusters; the flower buds, before they open, are nearly yellow, changing to cream colour as they expand. The *Ranunculus*, or new White Musk, is merely an improved variety of the old, or original Musk Rose, with flowers more double. Tea-scented is a hybrid, with large flowers, of a pure white, and very pretty; this is apparently a seedling from the Musk Rose, fertilised with some variety of the Tea-scented Rose, as it has a most peculiar habit and perfume.

Moschata Nivea, or the 'Snow Bush,' and one or two other roses, from Nepaul, have the scent peculiar to this group, but as they bloom but once in the summer, and differ totally in some other respects from the true *Rosa moschata*, I have not included them. For the culture of the roses of this division, that recommended for Noisette roses, in beds and as standards, may be adopted, as their habits are very similar.

THE MACARTNEY ROSE.

(ROSA BRACTEATA.)

The single Macartney Rose was brought from China, in 1795, by Lord Macartney, on his return from his embassy to that country. It now forms the original of a pretty family; but as it does not bear seed freely, even in France, fine varieties, as yet, are not abundant; its strictly evergreen and shining foliage is a beautiful feature; and I hope ere long to see numerous varieties, with double flowers of the same brilliant hues as our other fine roses possess. Time will prove, but I think it is not too much to anticipate, that, ultimately, we shall not be satisfied unless *all* our roses, even the moss roses, have evergreen foliage, brilliant and fragrant flowers, and the habit of blooming from June till November. A distant view this seems, but perseverance in gardening will yet achieve wonders. The double (the old variety) was the first double Macartney Rose raised from seed: it is mentioned here to caution any one from planting it, as it is totally worthless, its flowers constantly dropping off without opening. The Double Blush or Tea Victoire Modeste is so much hybridised with the tea-scented rose, that it has lost many of the characters of the group: in dry situations, this is a most beautiful rose, but in wet weather its flowers do not open well. Maria Leonida is now an established favourite: its fine bell-shaped flowers of the purest white, sometimes slightly tinged with pink towards their centre, and its bright red anthers peeping from among its central petals, give it an elegant and pleasing character. Rosa Hardii, or Rosa Berberifolia Hardii, is a most interesting

rose, lately raised from seed by Monsieur Hardy, of the Luxembourg Gardens, from *Rosa involucrata*, a variety of *Rosa bracteata*, fertilised with that unique rose, *Rosa berberifolia*, or the single yellow Persian rose. This curious hybrid, like its Persian parent, has single yellow flowers with a dark eye (much like *Cistus formosus*), and evergreen foliage; it seems quite hardy, and forms the very prettiest little bush possible. It will probably be the parent of an entirely new group; and what can be imagined more interesting in roses than varieties, with double yellow flowers, and evergreen leaves.

Macartney roses sometimes suffer when exposed to severe frost in the open borders of the flower-garden: they will therefore require the same protection as recommended for the Noisette roses in cold situations. *Maria Leonida* is a fine border rose, for, by pegging down its shoots as they are produced in summer, a few plants soon cover a bed, or clump, with a dense mass of foliage and flowers, ornamenting the flower-garden from three to four months in summer and autumn: it also forms a very fine standard.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA

(OR THE SMALL-LEAVED ROSE).

Rosa microphylla rubra, from which we have derived all our varieties of this pretty family, was introduced from the East in 1823. It is nearly allied to the Macartney, and is most probably a Chinese hybrid of that rose. The original imported plant bearing double flowers, makes it appear more probable that it is a mere garden variety. I have received seed from Italy of this rose, and find, that plants from it,

to use a florist's term, sport amazingly, no two appearing alike.

From Italian seed we have *Alba odorata*, a vigorous growing variety, partaking as much of the *Macartney Rose* in its habit, as of *Rosa microphylla*; in fact, it is a complete hybrid. This is a good evergreen rose, producing an abundance of pale sulphur, or rather cream-coloured flowers: they are sweet-scented, but do not in general open freely. *Carnea*, or *Rosea*, is a pretty and remarkable rose, forming a neat little bush, nearly evergreen; its flowers are double, and of a beautifully cupped shape. *Coccinea*, as in one or two instances which I have noticed, is named with a florist's license: it is *not* scarlet, but a very pretty double rose, of a deep reddish rose colour, with the same neatly-shaped flowers as the last; to these may be added *Purpurea*, *Rubra variegata*, and *Violacea*, three varieties quite new, but as they have not yet bloomed in this country, no opinion can be given of their merits.

With the exception of *Alba odorata*, these roses are not hardy enough to bear exposure in wet and cold soils: they will perhaps grow for a time, but seldom bloom well. A warm and dry elevated border will suit them admirably, protecting them with some spray, &c. as directed for *Noisette* roses: but to see these very curious roses bloom in perfection, bud them on short stems of the *Dog Rose*, and treat them exactly as recommended for the *Tea-scented Roses*, they will then bloom freely, either in pots or in the flower-borders, and form delightful little plants, quite unique in their characters and appearance.

PLANTING.

With the exception of the Perpetual Roses, which, in planting, can have the same treatment as recommended for the hard-wooded roses of the Summer Rose Garden, the transplanting of all the Autumnal Roses, ought, in cold and wet situations, to be deferred till spring; and the beginning of April will, in ordinary seasons, be found the most eligible time for this operation. A few exceptions may be made; as Madame Desprez, Dubourg, Gloire de Guerin, and Miliesie, among the Bourbon Roses, are so hardy that our most severe winters do not injure them; but the varieties of Noisette, Chinese, Tea-scented, Microphylla, and Macartney Roses, are very apt to receive injury from the frosts of winter and the cutting winds of March, if the plants are not well established.

AN ABRIDGED LIST OF ROSES,

Adapted for Amateurs possessing small Gardens, or for those beginning to form a Collection ; selected so as to give the leading Variations of Colour.

Provence Roses.

Duchesne.
Dutch.
Grande Agathe.
Illustre Beauté.
Unique.
Unique striped.
Wellington.

Moss Roses.

Crimson.
Crested.
Pomponé.
Prolific.
Rouge du Luxembourg.
Scarlet.
Single crimson.
White.

Hybrid Provence Roses.

Amélie Guérin.
Céliée.
Célinette.
Duchesse d'Angoulême.
Enchantresse.
Glory of France.
L'Ingenue.
Reine des Belges.

Hybrid China Roses.

Attelaine de Bourbon.
A Fleur marbrée.
Bonne Genevieve.
Blairii.
Beauty of Billiard.
Brennus.
Coccinea superba.
Coupe d'Amour.
Chatelaine.
Duke of Devonshire.
Fulgens.
General Lamarque.
George the Fourth.
Hybride Blanche.
King of Roses.
Las Casas.
Lady Stuart.
Miralba.
Ne plus ultra.
Reine de Belgique.
Triomphe d'Angers.

French Roses.

A Fleurs à Feuilles marbrée.
Aurélié.
Aglæ Adanson.
Berlese.
Belle de Fontenay.

Camaieu.
 Duc de Treviso.
 Duc d'Orleans ponctué.
 Fanny Parissot.
 Leopold.
 La Capricieuse.
 Madame Dubarry.
 Picotée.
 Porcelaine Royale.
 Renoncule ponctué.
 Sophie Arnold.
 Triomphe de Rennes.
 Village Maid.

Rosa Alba.

Blanche superbe.
 Blush Hip.
 Duc de Luxembourg.
 Fanny Sommerson.
 Félicité.
 La Séduisante.
 Madame Campan.
 Princesse de Lambelle.
 Sophie de Marsilly.

Damask Roses.

Arlinde.
 Déesse Flore.
 Lady Fitzgerald.
 Madame Hardy.
 Ma Favorite.
 Painted.

Scotch Roses.

Erebus.
 Guy Mannering.
 La Neige.
 Lady Baillie.
 Queen of May.

True Yellow.
 William the Fourth.
 Venus.

Sweet Briars.

Celestial.
 Manning's.
 Rose Angle.
 Superb.
 Scarlet.

Austrian Briars.

Copper.
 Double Yellow.

Ayrshire Roses.

Ayrshire Queen.
 Blush.
 Dundee Rambler.
 Jessica.
 Ruga.
 Splendens.

Rosa Multiflora.

Crivellii.
 Elegans.
 Hybrida.

Evergreen Roses.

Adelaide d'Orleans.
 Brunonii.
 Donna Maria.
 Félicité perpétue.
 Myrianthes.
 Odorata, or Triomphe de
 Bollwyller.
 Princesse Louise.
 Reine de Français.

Boursault Roses.

Blush.
Crimson.
Gracilis.
Inermis.

Banksian Roses.

Rosea.
White.
Yellow.

Hybrid Climbing Roses.

Indica Major.
Madame d'Arblay.
The Garland.
Rosa elegans.

Perpetual Roses.

Bernard.
Crimson.
Couronne de Beranger.
De Neuilly.
Flon.
Grand.
Josephine Antoinette.
Perpetuelle d'Angers.
Prudhomme.
Portlandica Carnea.
Royal.
Stanwell.

Bourbon Roses.

Armosa.
Augustine Lelieur.
Dubourg.
Gloire de Guerin.
La Tendresse.

Madame Desprez.
Marshal Villars.
Psyche.
Victoire Argentée.
White.

China Roses.

Amiral Duperré.
Bardon.
Beau Carmin.
Camellia Blanc.
Caméleon.
Cramoisié éblouissante.
Duchess of Kent.
Grandiflora.
Henry the Fifth.
Madame Desprez.
Marjolin.
Napoleon.
Romain Desprez.
Sulphurea superba.
Vandael.

Tea-scented Roses.

Aurore.
Caroline.
Coccinea.
General Valazé.
Hardy.
Madame Guerin.
Princesse Marie.
Silène.
Strombio.
Taglioni.
Triomphe du Luxembourg.
Yellow.

Miniature Roses.

Caprice des Dames.
Gloire des Lawrences.

Nigra.
Pallida.
Retour du Printemps.

Noisette Roses. *

Aimée Vibert.
Ariel.
Boulogne.
Camellia Rose.
Cerise.
Clarisse Harlowe.
Felleberg.
Hardy.
Jaune Desprez.
Lamarque.
Luxembourg.
Nankin.

Musk Roses.

Fringed.
Princesse de Nassau.
Tea-scented.

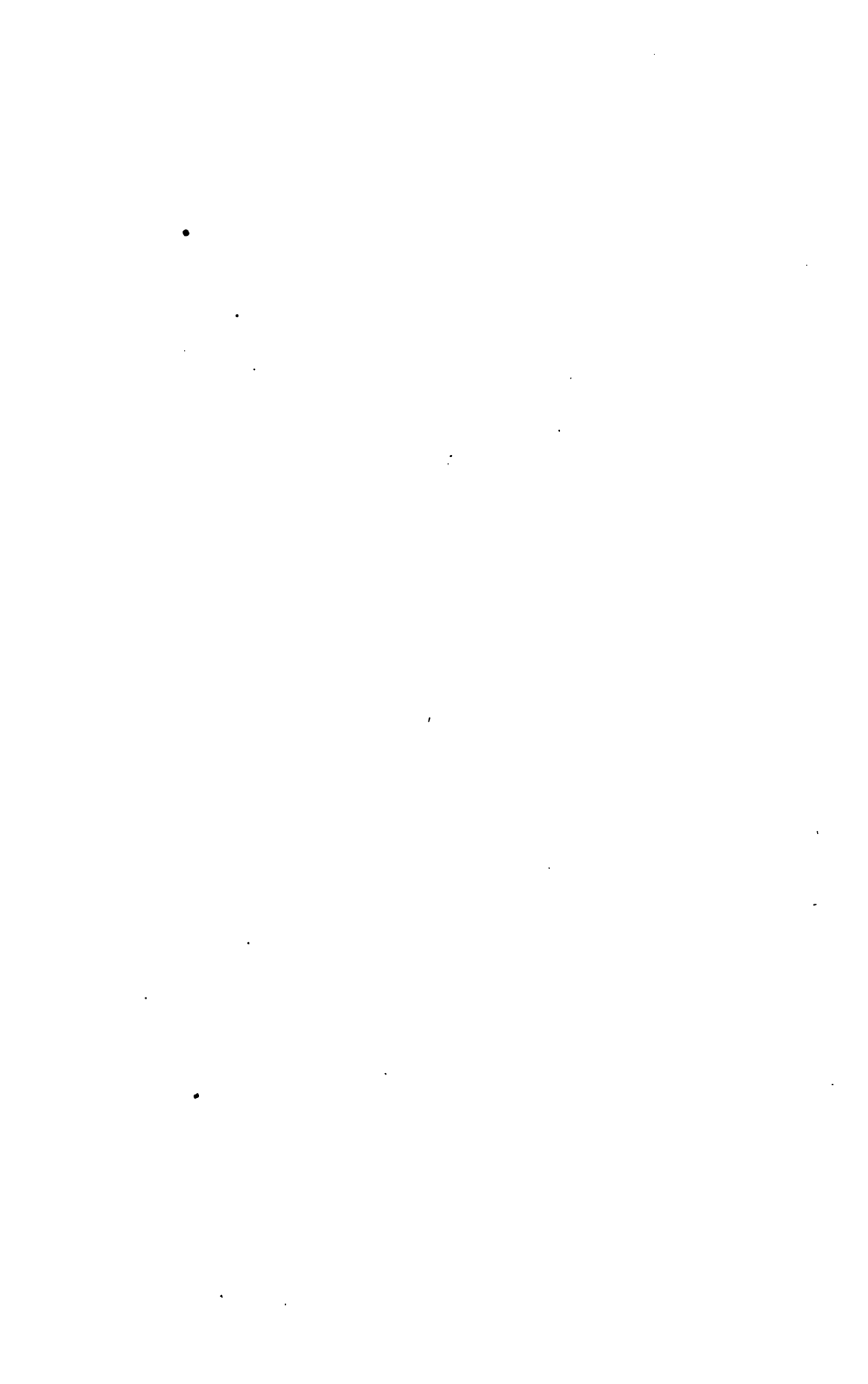
Macartney Roses.

Double Blush.
Maria Leonida.
Hardii.

Rosa Microphylla.

Carnea.
Coccinea.

THE END.





A

DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE OF ROSES

CULTIVATED FOR SALE

BY

T. RIVERS AND SON,

AT THEIR NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1837, AND THE SPRING OF 1838.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

ROSES FOR THE SUMMER ROSE GARDEN,

THAT BLOOM ONLY IN MAY, JUNE, AND JULY.

PART II.

ROSES FOR THE AUTUMNAL ROSE GARDEN,

THAT BLOOM FROM JUNE TILL NOVEMBER.

BY T. RIVERS, JUN.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY A. SPOTTISWOODE,
NEW-STREET-SQUARE.

1837.

T. RIVERS and SON respectfully inform their friends, that, owing to the last favourable season, their Plants, both Standards and Dwarfs, are very fine and healthy. In consequence of the increase in the number of fine Roses, they now beg to suggest to those beginning the culture of Roses, to consult the abridged catalogue, in the "Rose Amateur's Guide," of varieties calculated for beginners, or Amateurs with small gardens; to such also they venture to give the following advice: — Fix upon a given sum for the amount of the order, and the families of Roses to which a preference is given, and leave to them the selection of sorts; if the situation and soil be described, this will be found to be by far the most eligible plan, as a better selection can then often be made, better plants sent, and they will be charged less than the prices in the Catalogue by one fourth. The Climbing Roses, and all the Roses of the Autumnal Rose Garden, are kept in pots, so as to be removed with safety at any season.

This Catalogue being intended for the Rose Amateur solely, the greatest attention has been paid to arranging the Roses so as to group well; in the Perpetual Roses particularly, botanical affinity has been sacrificed to this. In the Hybrid China Roses, a few are related to the Ile de Bourbon Rose; and, in some others in this division, it is difficult to decide which has the preponderance, — the China Rose, *Rosa gallica*, or *Rosa centifolia*: in a singularly robust habit and luxuriant foliage they all agree.

Catalogues may be had gratis of Mr. Kernan, Seedsman, 4. Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, who exhibits blooms of all the choicest varieties, in his seed-shop, during the Summer and Autumn.

The following terms are used to express the form of the flower: —

GLOBULAR. — The outer petals encircling the flower till fully blown, in the manner of the Common Cabbage, or Provence, Rose.

EXPANDED. — The flower rather flat, petals open, in some varieties showing the central stamens.

CUPPED. — The outer row of petals erect, rather incurved, inclosing numerous smaller petals; the Crimson Perpetual Rose, when first open, will illustrate this term.

REFLEXED. — The petals turned back, something like the French Marigold.

IMBRICATED. — The flower flat, petals lying over each other like those in the centre of a good Double Anemone.

COMPACT. — Petals stiff, close and upright, resembling a Double Ranunculus.

Those marked P have long flexible shoots, and are well adapted for Rose Pillars.

The Nursery at Sawbridgeworth is 23 miles from London, on the Newmarket, Cambridge, and Norwich Road. Morning Coaches from the Flower Pot, Bishopsgate Street, at 6, 7, and 8; and, at 10, from the Green Dragon in the same Street; returning in the Afternoon; and from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.

CARRIAGE OF ALL PACKAGES PAID TO LONDON.

Sheet Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Herbaceous Plants, Hardy Trees and Shrubs, and Forest Trees, may be had on application.

CATALOGUE OF ROSES.

* * Only those sorts to which the price for standards is affixed can be had as such this season; but many others are grown on stems from 1½ to 2 feet in height.

PART I.

Roses for the Summer Rose Garden, that bloom only in May, June, July.

PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE, ROSES (*ROSA CENTIFOLIA*).

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
		Athanaïs	<i>rosy, red, spotted</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	1 6	Anemoniflora	<i>blush</i>	cupped, anemone-like.
		Belle Adèle	<i>rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 0	Blush	<i>pale blush</i>	globular, and very large.
	0 6	Common, or Cabbage	<i>rose</i>	globular, large and very double.
3 6	2 6	Celery-leaved	<i>rose</i>	globular and double, with curious foliage.
	3 6	Curled	<i>bright rose</i>	globular and double, with crisped petals.
	2 6	Duchesse	<i>pale rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Due de l'Angoulême	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped, and very double.
	1 0	Dutch, or Largest	<i>rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
	2 6	Délice de Flandres	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Dianthiflora	<i>pale rose</i>	curious, with fimbriated petals.
	2 6	Evelina	<i>pale blush, shaded</i>	imbricated and double.
	2 6	Grand Bertram	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Grande Agathe	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Illustre Beauté or Célestine	<i>pale rose</i>	compact and very double.
	1 6	King of Holland	<i>rose</i>	globular and double, with leafy calyx.
	5 0	Laura	<i>deep rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	La Chérie	<i>bright rose</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	La Simplicité	<i>crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Lilac	<i>lilac</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	2 6	Monstrous, or Bullée	<i>rose</i>	globular and double, with curious foliage.
3 6	2 6	Reine de Provence	<i>pale blush</i>	globular, large and double.
	1 6	Scarlet	<i>carmine</i>	cupped and double.
	1 0	Single	<i>rose</i>	expanded and large.
3 6	3 6	Spotted	<i>deep rose, spotted</i>	globular, large and very double.
3 6	2 6	Striped, or Vilmorin panaché	<i>pale flesh, striped with pink</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	Unique	<i>pure white</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Unique striped	<i>white with pink stripes</i>	globular and double, not always stripe d.
3 6	2 6	Wellington	<i>deep rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
5 0	5 0	Wilberforce	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped, large and double.

MOSS ROSES (*ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA*).

7 6	5 0	Asepala	<i>pale rose</i>	
3 6	2 6	Blush	<i>pale blush</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	1 6	Crimson, or Damask	<i>light crimson</i>	expanded and double.
	3 6	Crimson, or E'carlate of the French	<i>very bright rose</i>	globular, large and very double.
3 6	0 6	Common	<i>rose</i>	globular, large and very double.
3 6	3 6	Crested, or Crested Provence	<i>rose</i>	globular, very large and double with fine crested buds.
	7 6	De Metz	<i>bright rose</i>	globular and double.
	5 0	De Vieillard	<i>delicate rose</i>	globular and very double.
	3 6	E'clatante	<i>brilliant rose</i>	cupped and double.
7 6	7 6	Lancel	<i>reddish rose</i>	double, with very mossy calyx.
	2 6	Mottled	<i>rose, mottled</i>	globular and double.
3 6	2 6	Moussue partout, or Zoe	<i>rose</i>	globular and double, the plant covered with moss.
	5 0	Miniature (Rivers's)	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped, very small and semi-double.
3 6	1 6	Prolific	<i>rose</i>	globular and double, an abundant bloomer.
3 6	2 6	Pompon, or De Meaux	<i>pale blush</i>	compact, small and very double.
3 6	2 6	Perpetual White	<i>white, often striped with pink</i>	blooming in clusters, and sometimes in the autumn.
5 0	5 0	Rouge du Luxembourg, or Ferrugineuse	<i>deep red with purple tinge</i>	cupped and double

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
		Striped (new)	<i>white striped with red</i>	globular and double.
3 6	2 6	Scarlet, or De la Flèche	<i>carmine</i>	cupped, small and double.
	2 6	Spotted	<i>carmine with pale spots</i>	expanded, semi-double.
	3 6	Striped	<i>pale with red stripes</i>	cupped and but partially mossed.
3 6	2 6	Sage-leaved	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, and very double.
	2 6	Single Rose	<i>bright rose</i>	expanded and large.
	2 6	Single Lilac	<i>lilac rose</i>	expanded.
3 6	2 6	Single (Rivers's)	<i>rose</i>	globular and distinct.
5 0	5 0	Single Crimson (Rivers's)	<i>dark purplish crimson</i>	cupped, large and very mossy.
3 6	3 0	White Bath, or Clifton White	<i>pure white</i>	globular and double, very mossy.
3 6	2 6	White (Old)	<i>very pale flesh</i>	globular and very double, but partially mossed.

FRENCH ROSES (ROSA GALLICA).

	3 0	A Fleurs à Feuilles marbrées	<i>purplish crimson, marbled</i>	compact and very double.
	5 0	Aglæ Adanson	<i>blush, mottled with crimson</i>	compact and double.
5 0	5 0	Anacreon	<i>marbled purple</i>	compact and double.
	5 0	Andre Thoun	<i>purplish crimson, spotted</i>	compact and double
	7 6	Arethuse	<i>spotted blush</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	1 6	African Black	<i>very dark crimson</i>	reflexed, small and very double.
	3 6	Anarelle	<i>rose with purple centre</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Aspasie	<i>delicate blush</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	Aurelie	<i>delicate mottled rose</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Adrienne Lecouvreur	<i>rose, spotted</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Assemblage des Beautés	<i>crimson and scarlet</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Amoureux	<i>rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
	2 6	Aleine	<i>rose with crimson spots</i>	
3 6	2 6	Baucis	<i>marbled rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Belle de Yebles	<i>shaded blush</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Bizarre Marbrée	<i>marbled rose</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Belle Herminie	<i>deep rose, spotted</i>	expanded and semi-double.
3 6	2 6	Berlise	<i>dark crimson, with red spots</i>	expanded and very double.
3 6	2 6	Belle de Fontenay	<i>bright red with pale margin</i>	expanded and double.
	2 6	Beauté rare	<i>dark crimson</i>	compact and very double.
	3 6	Bijou des Amateurs	<i>crimson</i>	compact, large and double.
5 0	5 0	Cramoisie Picotée	<i>crimson with purple spots</i>	cupped and double.
	3 6	Comte Walsh	<i>rose</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	2 6	Camaieu, or Camailleux	<i>red with lilac and white stripes</i>	imbricated and very double.
	2 6	Charmanie Isidore	<i>purple with crimson spots</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	3 6	Comte de Murinais	<i>violet purple with crimson spots</i>	expanded, large and double.
	1 6	Crivalis	<i>purplish blush</i>	compact, large and double.
	1 6	Casimir Delavigne	<i>rose</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Cymodocée	<i>rose</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	5 0	Delille	<i>purple spotted</i>	compact and very double.
	3 6	Duc d'Arenberg	<i>crimson purple</i>	cupped and very double.
		Duchess of Buceleugh	<i>superb bright rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Duchesse d'Orléans, or Duc de Guiche	<i>deep rose</i>	globular and very large.
	3 6	Duc de Trevis	<i>dark marbled crimson</i>	cupped, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Duc d'Orléans ponctué	<i>bright rose with white spots</i>	expanded and double.
5 0	5 0	E'clatante	<i>scarlet</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	E'clat des Roses	<i>shaded purplish rose</i>	imbricated, very large and double.
5 0	3 6	Fanny Esler	<i>purplish rose spotted</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Franklin	<i>deep rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Fanny Parissot	<i>pale blush</i>	compact and very double.
	5 0	Fleur d'Amour	<i>vivid shaded crimson</i>	compact and double.
5 0	5 0	Grandissima	<i>purplish crimson</i>	compact and very large.
3 6	2 6	Grand Papa	<i>deep crimson</i>	expanded and very double.
	2 6	General Foy	<i>crimson</i>	expanded, large and double.
	1 6	Glorieuse superbe	<i>rich crimson</i>	compact and small.
	1 6	Gloria Nigrorum	<i>dark crimson</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Guerin de Donai	<i>deep rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
3 6	3 6	Hersilie	<i>bright rose, spotted</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Heureuse Surprise	<i>shaded purplish rose</i>	compact, large and double.
	2 6	Hortense Beauharnais	<i>bright rose, spotted</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Insigne Distikles	<i>marbled rose</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Iphigénie	<i>rose, spotted</i>	cupped and very double.
5 0	5 0	Juanita	<i>spotted rose</i>	cupped and double.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
5 0	3 6	Julie	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Jean Bart	<i>dark crimson</i>	expanded, large and double.
	2 6	King of Rome	<i>bright rose</i>	compact and double.
5 0	5 0	La Nationale	<i>rose marbled with crimson</i>	compact and double.
7 6	5 0	La Ville de Gand	<i>rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
5 0	3 6	La Moskowa	<i>black crimson</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	3 6	La Majestueuse		
	2 6.	L'Infante	<i>rose</i>	compact and very double.
5 0	5 0	Lord Byron	<i>purplish crimson, spotted</i>	cupped and double.
5 0	5 0	Lucile	<i>rosy red, marbled</i>	cupped and very double.
	1 6	La Sonnambule	<i>pale rose</i>	compact and very double.
	1 6	La belle Elise	<i>rose</i>	expanded, large and very double.
	2 6	Leopold	<i>dark crimson</i>	reflexed and very double.
	2 6	L'Admirable	<i>deep rose</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	3 6	La Capricieuse	<i>rose, pencilled with white</i>	compact and very double.
	3 6	Lafayette	<i>purple, shaded with scarlet</i>	compact, small and double.
	1 6	La Première Mode	<i>rosy blush</i>	compact and very double.
	5 0	Lady Peel	<i>lilac rose, shaded</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Leopard (Rivers's)	<i>crimson purple, with red spots</i>	expanded, semi-double.
	7 6	Maculata nova		
	2 6	Muette de Portici	<i>deep rose, mottled with white</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Morin des Dames	<i>bright red</i>	compact, small and very double.
	2 6	Madame Cottin	<i>deep rose</i>	compact, large and very double.
5 0	3 6	Madame Dubarry	<i>crimson scarlet</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Mon Gout	<i>rose, shaded</i>	reflexed and very double.
	3 6	Malakadel	<i>purple crimson</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Malesherbes	<i>purple spotted</i>	compact, large and very double.
	5 0	Nationale Tricolor	<i>red with white centre</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Nigrorum Superbum	<i>very dark crimson</i>	compact, small and double.
	3 6	Oracle du Siècle	<i>shaded crimson</i>	compact, large and very double.
	3 6	Orpheline de la Chine	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Orpheline de Juillet	<i>dark crimson</i>	compact and very double.
	7 6	Oriflamme	<i>deep scarlet</i>	
	7 6	Pulchra marmorea		
	3 6	Ponctué	<i>purple spotted</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Pucelle d'Enghien	<i>blush with red centre</i>	compact, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Picotée, or Provins striée	<i>purple crimson with white stripes</i>	reflexed and very double.
3 6	2 6	Princess Victoria	<i>very bright crimson</i>	compact, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Porcelaine Royale	<i>rose, spotted with white</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Paganini	<i>bright rose</i>	compact, large and double.
	3 6	Queen of Summer	<i>lilac, shaded with rose</i>	cupped, very large and very double.
	3 6	Rosamond	<i>rosy lilac</i>	compact and very double.
	3 6	Rigoulot	<i>bright rosy blush</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Renoncule ponctué	<i>rose, spotted with red</i>	compact, small and double.
	2 6	Rivers's Superb Tuscan	<i>dark velvet crimson</i>	expanded, large and double.
	2 6	Rivers's Wood-Pigeon	<i>pencilled rosy lilac</i>	reflexed, large and very double.
	3 6	Rival Queen	<i>vivid rose</i>	
	3 6	Robert le Diable	<i>bright rose</i>	compact and double.
	3 6	Superb crimson	<i>crimson</i>	compact, very large and double.
	3 6	Sir Walter Scott	<i>purplish rose</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Saint Aldegonde	<i>bright rose, spotted with white</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	2 6	Sombriuel	<i>deep rose, spotted with white</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	3 6	Sontag	<i>bright rose</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Scabiosiflora	<i>red</i>	cupped, with central tuft of small petals
5 0	3 6	Sophie Arnold	<i>crimson with white spots</i>	cupped and double.
	3 6	Sophie Cottin	<i>deep purplish rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	Souvenir de Navarin	<i>lilac blush</i>	cupped, very large and double.
5 0	5 0	The Prince	<i>purple marbled with crimson</i>	compact and double.
5 0	5 0	Triomphe de Beauté	<i>veined purple</i>	compact and double.
5 0	5 0	Tullie	<i>marbled rose</i>	compact, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Tricolor	<i>crimson with yellow stripes</i>	compact, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Triomphe de Rennes	<i>purplish crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Taffin	<i>purplish crimson</i>	compact, large and double.
	2 6	Tory	<i>bright rose</i>	compact and double.
	7 6	Tricolor superba	<i>crimson with white stripes</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Vesta	<i>scarlet</i>	expanded and very large.
	2 6	Victoire	<i>brilliant crimson</i>	compact, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Village Maid	<i>purplish red with white stripes</i>	cupped, large and double.
	3 6	Uniflore marbrée	<i>rose, marbled with white</i>	compact, large and double.

HYBRID PROVENCE AND FRENCH ROSES.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	Agnes Sorel	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Amelie Guerin	<i>white</i>	compact and very double.
		Blanche fleur	<i>very pale flesh</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Bouquet blanc	<i>white</i>	cupped, and like Hybrid Blanc.
	2 6	Celinette	<i>blush</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Clelie	<i>rosy blush</i>	expanded, very large and double.
3 6	3 6	Deshoulieres	<i>white</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Dona Sol	<i>white</i>	compact and very double.
2 6	1 6	Duchesse d' Angoulême	<i>rosy blush</i>	cupped and very double.
10 6		Duchesse d'Orléans	<i>blush</i>	cupped, very large and double.
		Duvernay	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, very large and double.
		Egerie	<i>rosy purple</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Elm-leaved, or Elise Guizot	<i>pale rose, shaded</i>	compact, large and double.
	1 6	Enchanteresse, or Grande Henriette	<i>rose</i>	compact, large and very double.
	2 6	Elise Lemesle	<i>pure white</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	5 0	Flora	<i>blush</i>	cupped and double.
5 0		Gloriette	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, small and double.
	2 6	Gracilis, or Shailer's Provence	<i>pale blush</i>	cupped, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Glory of France	<i>pencilled rose</i>	expanded, very large and double.
2 6	1 6	Hip, White Globe	<i>pure white</i>	globular, large and double.
		Heloise	<i>blush</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	La Volupté	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	L'Ingénue	<i>white with yellow centre</i>	cupped, large and very double.
5 0		Lycoris	<i>bright rose, spotted</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Malibran	<i>rose</i>	compact and double.
5 0		Melanie	<i>white</i>	globular and double.
3 6	3 6	Reine des Belges	<i>pure white</i>	cupped, large and very double.
5 0		Sultana Salhilé	<i>blush, spotted</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Tree Pæony	<i>pale rose</i>	expanded and immensely large.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

3 6	2 6	A l'Odeur de Pâte d'Amandes, <i>cherry colour</i>		cupped and semi-double.
		Arborea alba (Rivers's)		
3 6	2 6	Adolphe Cachet	<i>purplish red</i>	cupped and very double.
	1 6	Adsire	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Ancelin	<i>purplish rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 0	2 0	Attelaine de Bourbon	<i>mottled bright rose</i>	reflexed, large and double.
	2 6	A Fleur marbrée	<i>mottled dark crimson</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Adele Ancelin	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular, large and double.
	5 0	Adonis	<i>bright red</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Archêvêque de Besançon	<i>crimson</i>	globular and semi-double.
	2 6	Auzou	<i>purplish crimson</i>	cupped and double.
5 0	3 6	Briseis	<i>blush</i>	globular and double.
3 0	2 0	Bonne Genevieve, P.	<i>purple and crimson, shaded</i>	imbricated and very double.
	1 6	Bizarre de la Chine	<i>crimson purple</i>	globular and double.
3 6	2 6	Brennus, P.	<i>red carmine</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 0	Brown's Superb Blush, P.	<i>blush with red centre</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Blairii, P.	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, blooming in large clusters.
3 6	2 6	Beauty of Billiard	<i>scarlet</i>	cupped and double, finely shaped.
	2 6	Beranger	<i>bright purplish rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Beauté vive	<i>bright red</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Becquet	<i>purple crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	3 6	Belle Marie	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Belle Parabere	<i>deep rosy lilac</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Belle de Rosny	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	Comte de Breteuil		
	2 6	Catel	<i>dark purplish crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Coccinea superba, or Juillet 29	<i>scarlet and crimson</i>	cupped, very large and double.
3 0	2 6	Coupe d'Amour	<i>very bright rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 0	1 6	Clair de Cressac	<i>cherry red</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Coronation, P.	<i>shaded purple</i>	imbricated and very double.
	1 6	Chatelaine	<i>rosy lilac</i>	globular and double.
3 0	2 0	Carmin Feu	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 0	Celine, P.	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very large.
	2 0	Coutard	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 0	Colonel Fabvier	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	2 6	Cymodocée	<i>rose</i>	globular and double.
	7 6	Duc de Cazés	<i>deep red</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Duke of Devonshire	<i>pale rose with lilac stripes</i>	imbricated, large and double.
	1 6	Daubenton	<i>bright crimson, shaded</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Duc de Choiseul	<i>purplish rose</i>	globular, very large and double.

THE SUMMER ROSE GARDEN

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
3 6	2 6	Duc de Choiseul ponctué	<i>rose, spotted with white</i>	globular, and very double.
	5 0	Daphne	<i>brilliant rose</i>	cupped and double.
	5 0	Duchess of Sutherland	<i>purplish red</i>	cupped and double.
	5 0	Dr. Guepin	<i>bright crimson purple</i>	globular and double.
	5 0	Elizabeth Fry	<i>brilliant rose</i>	globular, small and double.
	3 6	Eugene Barbet	<i>dark purple</i>	globular and very double.
	2 6	Eucharis	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
3 0	2 0	Fulgens, or Malton, P.	<i>fiery crimson</i>	globular, large and very double.
3 6	2 6	Fleurette, P.	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and very double.
5 0	3 6	Fimbriata, P.	<i>bright red</i>	compact with incised petals.
	5 0	General Christiani	<i>cherry colour</i>	globular and very double.
	5 0	Grilony	<i>purplish slate</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 0	Gonsalve Cardon	<i>bright purplish crimson</i>	imbricated, large and double.
	2 6	General Pajol	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 0	General Thiers	<i>dark velvet crimson</i>	reflexed and very double.
3 6	2 6	General Lamarque, P.	<i>black crimson</i>	globular, large and double.
2 6	1 6	George IV., (Rivers's), P.	<i>velvet crimson</i>	globular, large and very double.
	5 0	Henri Barbet	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular and double.
	3 6	Helvetius	<i>purplish red</i>	globular and double.
	3 6	Horatius	<i>bright crimson purple</i>	globular and very double.
3 0	2 6	Hybride Blanche	<i>pure white</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	Hybrid Celestial	<i>bright red</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	Hybrid Stadtholder	<i>pale with rosy centre</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	1 6	Holmes's Mandarin, P.	<i>rosy lilac, shaded</i>	cupped and very double.
5 0	3 6	Hypocrate	<i>deep rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	3 6	Iolande Fontaine	<i>deep purplish crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
3 0	2 6	King of Roses, or Saudeur panaché, P.	<i>rosy lilac with white stripes</i>	globular, very large and double. }
	5 0	Le Duc d'Avray	<i>deep crimson</i>	globular, very large and double.
	5 0	Lusseldembourg	<i>lilac blush</i>	globular, and very double.
	5 0	Lanzezeur		
3 6	3 6	Legouvé	<i>purplish crimson</i>	globular, large and very double.
	2 0	La Seulisienne	<i>pale blush</i>	compact and very double.
3 0	1 6	La Tourterelle, or Parny, P.	<i>dove colour</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	La Harpe	<i>deep rose</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	3 6	Lady Stuart	<i>delicate blush</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	La Grandeur	<i>vivid lilac rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	1 6	La Cerisette, P.	<i>bright red</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Lara	<i>deep purplish rose</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Las Casas	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, very large and very double.
	2 6	Las Casas d'Angers	<i>bright red</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	2 6	Moyena	<i>bright purplish rose</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	3 6	Madame Goursac	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Madame Desfosses	<i>pale flesh</i>	compact, very small and double.
3 6	2 6	Morning Star	<i>purplish red</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	Monteau	<i>dark purplish crimson</i>	globular and large.
	1 6	Miaulis	<i>dark purple</i>	globular and double.
3 6	2 6	Miralba	<i>black crimson</i>	compact and very double.
	3 6	Narcisse	<i>vivid rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
2 6	1 6	Ne Plus Ultra, or Gloire des Hybrids	<i>fine bright red</i>	globular, large and very double.
	2 6	Oberlin	<i>bright crimson</i>	compact and very double.
	1 6	Pirolle	<i>purplish crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Pourpre panaché, or Adelaide	<i>dark crimson, shaded</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Princess Augusta, P.	<i>purple crimson</i>	expanded and double.
	3 6	Petit Pierre	<i>purplish red</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	5 0	Pavonia	<i>bright rose, mottled</i>	cupped, and very double.
3 6	3 6	Pompone Bicolor	<i>crimson and red</i>	cupped, and very double.
3 6	2 6	Queen of Beauty	<i>fine scarlet crimson</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	1 6	Roi des hybrides, P.	<i>rose</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 0	Reine de Belgique, P.	<i>rosy lilac</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Riego, P.	<i>rosy lilac</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Rosine Dupont	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 0	Roi de Prusse	<i>violet purple</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Saphirine, P.	<i>purplish shaded crimson</i>	globular, very large.
2 6	2 0	Suzette	<i>dark crimson</i>	reflexed, and very double.
	3 6	Souvenir d'une Mère	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Triomphe de Laffay	<i>pure white</i>	cupped, and very double.
2 6	1 6	Thornless Violet	<i>dark velvet crimson</i>	cupped, and very double.
3 6	2 6	Triomphe de Guerin	<i>delicate pale rose</i>	globular, very large and very double.
3 6	3 6	Triomphe d'Angers	<i>brilliant crimson, often striped</i>	globular, very large and double.
	1 6	Toutain	<i>velvet purple</i>	cupped, and very double.
	2 6	Titus, P.	<i>violet purple</i>	globular, and very double.
	5 0	Vandeal	<i>deep purplish crimson</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Velours episcopal	<i>violet purple</i>	globular, and very double.
	2 0	Victor Tracy	<i>dark crimson</i>	cupped, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Victor Hugo	<i>rosy lilac</i>	globular, very large and double.
	1 6	Wellington (F.C.'s)	<i>purplish crimson</i>	globular and double.

ROSA ALBA.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	Achille	rosy blush	compact, and very double.
	3 6	Attala	bright purplish rose	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Bullata	shaded white	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Belle Clementine	mottled rose	imbricated and double.
	1 0	Blanche Superbe, or Belgic	pure white	compact and double.
	1 0	Blush Hip	rosy blush	reflexed and very double.
	3 6	Cecile	blush	compact and double.
	3 6	Corinne	bright rose	compact, large and double.
	1 0	Celestial	pale blush	expanded and semi-double.
	2 6	Camelliæflora	pure white	cupped, small and double.
	3 6	Danae	pale flesh	cupped and double.
	5 0	Duc de Luxembourg	bright rose, edged with white	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Ernestine	pale flesh	compact, large and double.
	1 0	Eliza	blush	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Felicité	pale flesh	compact and very double.
3 6	2 6	Fatime	rosy white	cupped and double.
	5 0	Fanny Sommerson	pale rose	cupped and double.
	3 6	Ferox	white with rosy centre	cupped and double.
	2 6	Florine	white	globular and double.
	3 6	Henriette Campan	rose	cupped and double.
	2 6	Jessica	rosy blush	globular and semi-double.
3 6	2 6	Josephine	delicate blush	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Josephine Beauharnais	rosy white	cupped, large and double.
	7 6	Le Vicomte	rose, margined with white	cupped and double.
	3 6	La Séduisante	delicate blush	cupped, large and double.
	3 6	La jeune Bergère	pale flesh	cupped and double.
3 6	3 6	Madame Campan	bright rose with white spots	compact, large and double.
	3 6	Naissance de Venus	blush	compact, large and double.
	2 6	Nankin Derlin	rosy white	cupped and double.
	2 6	Pompone Blanc	delicate rose	compact, small and double.
5 0	3 6	Princesse de Lamballe	pure white	cupped, and very double.
3 6	2 6	Queen of Denmark	pale blush	cupped, very large and double.
	3 6	Red York	bright rose	compact and double.
	5 0	Sophie de Marsilly	shaded blush	compact, and very double.
	3 6	Victoria	white	large and double.
	2 6	Viridis	greenish with white centre	cupped and double.
	2 6	Waterer's Buff	white tinged with buff	cupped, small and double.
	5 0	Zoraime	pure white	

DAMASK ROSES (ROSA DAMASCENA).

	3 6	Antigone	vivid rose	compact, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Angele	rose	cupped, large and very double.
3 6	3 6	Arlinde	rosy blush	cupped, large and very double.
	3 6	Bachelier	pale rose	compact, very large and double.
	3 6	Belle d'Auteuil	rose	compact and double.
3 6	2 6	Blanche bordée de Rouge	white, edged with red	compact, large and very double.
	2 6	(Eillet Blanc	rosy white	reflexed and small, shaped like a carnation.
3 6	3 6	Christine	rose	cupped and double.
	3 0	Cels	rose	compact, large and very double.
	3 6	Ceinture de Flore	pale flesh	cupped, small and double.
	5 0	Claudine	bright rose	cupped, large and double.
	5 0	Climenée	rose	compact and double.
	2 6	Couronne blanche	pure white	cupped and very double.
3 6	3 6	Coralie	white with rosy centre	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Déesse Flore	white with rosy centre	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Favorite des Dames	blush	compact, small and very double.
	2 6	Imperatrice	bright rose	compact, large and double.
3 6	1 6	Jersey	bright reddish purple	compact, large and double.
	2 6	La Ville de Bruxelles	rose	compact, very large and double.
	2 6	Lady Fitzgerald	light crimson	cupped and double.
	2 6	La Délicatesse	rosy white	cupped and very double.
5 0	5 0	La Fiancée	flesh shaded with rose	cupped and double.
	5 0	La Chérie	rose with white edge	cupped, and very double.
5 0	5 0	Mohéléda	marbled rose	compact, very large and double.
	2 6	Ma Favorite	pale flesh	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Madame Hardy	pure white	cupped, very large and very double.
	5 0	Madame de Maintenon	rose, edged with white	compact and very double.
	5 0	Pulcherrima	pure white	cupped, large and very double.
3 6	2 6	Painted Damask, or Leda	white, edged with purple	compact, large and very double.
	3 6	Tendresse admirable	pale flesh	compact, large and very double.

SCOTCH ROSES (*ROSA SPINOSISSIMA*).

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
	2 6	Aimable E'trangère	<i>white</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Atrorubra	<i>dark red</i>	double.
	1 6	Adelaide	<i>red</i>	large and very double.
	1 6	Apollo	<i>red</i>	large and double.
	2 6	Belle Inconnue		
	1 6	Blanda	<i>pale marbled red</i>	double.
	1 6	Calista	<i>pure white</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Countess of Glasgow	<i>bright crimson</i>	double.
	2 6	Chinese (hybrid)	<i>purplish rose</i>	reflexed and very double.
	1 6	Daphne	<i>pink</i>	double.
	1 6	Erebus	<i>dark red</i>	very double.
	1 6	Flora	<i>dark red</i>	semi-double,
	1 6	Guy Manzering	<i>pale blush</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Hannibal	<i>purplish crimson</i>	double.
	1 6	Ivanhoe	<i>reddish blush</i>	large and very double.
	1 6	Juno	<i>marbled red</i>	large and double.
	3 6	La Cenomane	<i>pure white</i>	large and very double (fine).
	1 6	Lady Finch Hatton	<i>crimson</i>	semi-double.
	1 6	La Neige	<i>pure white</i>	very double.
	1 6	Lady Baillie	<i>straw</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Marchioness of Lansdown	<i>pale sulphur</i>	double.
	1 6	Mrs. Hay	<i>pale straw</i>	double.
	1 6	Proserpine	<i>red</i>	double.
	1 6	Purpurea	<i>purplish red</i>	double.
3 6	3 6	Painted Lady	<i>white, striped with red</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Pluto	<i>very dark red</i>	very double.
	1 6	Queen of May	<i>bright carmine</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Saturnia	<i>white tinged</i>	double.
	1 6	Sulphurea	<i>pale straw</i>	double.
3 6	2 6	True Yellow	<i>fine su'phur</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Venus	<i>reddish crimson</i>	very double.
	1 6	William IV.	<i>white</i>	large and very double.
	1 6	Waverly	<i>red</i>	double.

SWEET BRIARS (*ROSA RUBIGINOSA*).

	2 6	Cluster	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and double.
	1 0	Celestial	<i>pale blush</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Hessoise Rouge*	<i>bright red</i>	semi-double.
	1 6	Monstrous	<i>blush</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Maiden's Blush	<i>rose</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Manning's Blush	<i>pale rose</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Rose Angle	<i>lilac rose</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Royal	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Semi-double Scarlet	<i>bright rose</i>	semi-double.
	1 6	Superb	<i>rose</i>	compact, large and very double.
	2 6	Splendid	<i>light crimson</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	2 6	Scarlet, or la Belle distinguée *	<i>bright red</i>	compact and double.

* The leaves of these varieties are not fragrant.

AUSTRIAN BRIARS (*ROSA LUTEA*).

	1 0	Copper	<i>reddish copper</i>	single.
		Cuivre Rouge	<i>copper</i>	single.
3 6	3 6	Double Yellow	<i>bright yellow</i>	small and nearly double.
10 6		Rosa Harrisonii	<i>bright yellow</i>	medium size and double.
	1 0	Single Yellow	<i>bright yellow</i>	single.

DOUBLE YELLOW ROSES (*ROSA SULPHUREA*).

	1 0	Double, or Yellow Provence	<i>bright yellow</i>	globular, very large and double.
		Pompon Jaune	<i>bright yellow</i>	globular, small and double.

CLIMBING ROSES (IN SIX DIVISIONS).

Division I. AYRSHIRE ROSES (ROSA ARVENSIS).

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	5 0	Ayrshire Queen (Rivers's)	<i>dark purplish crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	7 6	Bennet's Seedling, or Rosa Thoresbyana	<i>white</i>	compact, small and double.
2 6	1 0	Blush, or Perthshire	<i>lilac bluish</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Countess of Lieven	<i>white</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Dundee Rambler	<i>white with pink edge</i>	compact and very double.
	1 0	Elegans, or Double White	<i>white</i>	expanded, semi-double.
3 6	2 6	Jessica		
2 6	1 6	Lovely Rambler	<i>bright pink</i>	cupped, semi-double.
	2 6	Myrrh-scented	<i>creamy bluish</i>	cupped, and double.
3 6	2 6	Queen of the Belgians	<i>pure white</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	1 6	Ruga	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Splendens	<i>shade white</i>	globular, large and double.

Division II. ROSA MULTIFLORA.

	1 6	Alba	<i>pale flesh</i>	compact, small and double.
	3 6	Crivelli	<i>bright red</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Elegans	<i>blush and white</i>	compact, small and double.
	2 6	Fragrans		
3 6	2 6	Grevillii minor	<i>bright rose shaded</i>	compact and double.
2 6	1 6	Grevillii Scarlet, or Russelliana	<i>dark crimson</i>	compact and very double.
	1 6	Grevillii, or Seven Sisters	<i>purple, red, and blush</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	2 0	Hybrida, or Laure Davoust	<i>changeable blush</i>	imbricated and very double.
	1 6	Rubra	<i>rose</i>	compact, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Superba	<i>bright rose, pencilled</i>	cupped and double.

Division III. EVERGREEN ROSES (ROSA SEMPERVIRENS).

3 6	1 6	Adelaide d'Orléans	<i>pale rose, shaded</i>	imbricated and double.
	2 0	Banksiæflora	<i>white</i>	compact, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Brunonii	<i>bright purplish red</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Carnea grandiflora	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 0	Donna Maria	<i>pure white</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Eugene d'Orléans	<i>pink</i>	cupped, semi-double.
5 0	5 0	Eximia	<i>rose, edged with white</i>	globular and double.
2 6	1 0	Félicité perpétuelle	<i>creamy white</i>	compact and very double.
	2 6	Jaunatre	<i>yellowish white</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Leopoldine d'Orleans	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Major	<i>white</i>	large and single.
3 6	2 6	Melanie de Montjoie	<i>white</i>	expanded, large and double.
2 6	1 6	Myrianthes	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped and very double.
2 6	1 6	Plena	<i>white</i>	compact and double.
3 6	1 6	Princesse Louise	<i>creamy white and rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	Reine de Français	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Rosea major	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Rampant	<i>white</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Rose Foncée	<i>rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
2 6	1 0	Rosea	<i>pale rose</i>	compact and double.
3 6	1 6	Scandens	<i>pale flesh</i>	expanded, semi-double.
2 6	1 6	Spectabile	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Triomphe de Bollwyller	<i>creamy shaded white</i>	cupped, very large and double.

Division IV. BOURSALT ROSES (ROSA ALPINA).

	1 0	Arethuse	<i>rose</i>	globular and very double.
	1 0	Blush, or Florida	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 0	Crimson, or Amadis	<i>bright purplish crimson</i>	reflexed, large and double.
	1 0	Drummond's Thornless	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped, small and double.
3 6	2 0	Elegans	<i>purple with white stripes</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	2 6	Gracilis	<i>bright purplish rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Inermis	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	1 0	Red	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and semi-double.

Division V. BANKSIAN ROSES (ROSA BANKSIÆ).

		Banksia rosea	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Rosa lævigata	<i>white</i>	single.
	1 6	White Banksia	<i>white</i>	compact, very double and frequent.
	1 6	Yellow Banksia	<i>creamy yellow</i>	compact and very double.

Division VI. HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
3 6	1 6	Astrolabe	<i>bright rose</i>	compact and very double.
	1 6	Bengale Formidable	<i>rose</i>	cupped, small and very double.
	1 6	Clair	<i>bright crimson purple</i>	cupped and single.
	1 0	Indica major	<i>pale blush</i>	expanded, large and double.
2 6	1 0	Madame d'Arblay	<i>white</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Miller's Climber	<i>bright pink</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Rosa elegans	<i>bright pink</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	The Garland (Wood's)	<i>changeable white</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Watt's Climbing Provence	<i>rose</i>	globular, large and double.

PART II.

Roses for the Autumnal Rose Garden, that bloom from June till November.

PERPETUAL ROSES.

5 0	5 0	Antinous	<i>very dark crimson</i>	cupped, finely shaped, and double.
5 0	5 0	Bernard	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped, small, and very double.
	3 6	Boulogne	<i>rose</i>	cupped, large, and double.
3 6	3 6	Billiard	<i>rose</i>	expanded and double.
	3 6	Belle d'Automne	<i>pale flesh</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	2 6	Belle Italienne	<i>deep rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Belle de Trianon	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	3 6	Couronne de Beranger	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Clair Duchatelet	<i>purplish red</i>	globular and double.
2 6	2 0	Crimson Perpetual, or Rose du Roi	<i>light crimson</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Constasy	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	Chabert	<i>purplish rose</i>	expanded and double.
	3 6	Couronne des Pourpres	<i>purplish rose</i>	cupped and double.
	3 6	Crispata	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Cuvier	<i>rosy red</i>	cupped and double.
5 0	5 0	De Neuilly	<i>bright carmine</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	3 6	De Rennes	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	Délice d'Hiver	<i>bright rose</i>	expanded, large and double.
	3 6	Désespoir des Amateurs	<i>lilac rose</i>	compact, small and very double.
5 0	5 0	Ernestine Audio	<i>pale rose</i>	very large and double.
3 6	3 6	Flon	<i>bright rose</i>	compact and very double.
5 0	3 6	Ferox	<i>purplish deep rose</i>	globular, large and very double.
	1 0	Four Seasons, Blush	<i>rose</i>	cupped, semi-double.
	1 6	Four Seasons, White	<i>white</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Four Seasons, Monstrous, or Bullée	<i>pale rose</i>	globular and large.
	2 6	Four Seasons, Thornless	<i>pale rose</i>	expanded and double.
	5 0	Georgina	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	3 6	Gloire des Perpétuelles	<i>deep rose</i>	compact, large and very double.
3 6	2 6	Grand Perpetual, or Fabert's	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
	5 0	Grande et Belle	<i>deep purplish rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
	2 6	Henriette Boulogne	<i>pale blush</i>	compact and large.
	2 6	Jean Hachette	<i>lilac rose</i>	globular, large and double.
	5 0	Jenny Audio	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	2 6	Josephine Antoinette	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 0	La Mienne	<i>deep rose</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	2 0	Louis Philippe	<i>dark purplish crimson</i>	expanded and very large.
3 6	3 6	Lodoiska	<i>pale blush</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Madame Feburier	<i>rose</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	3 6	Ma Délice, or Douce Mellie	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	3 6	Marie Denise	<i>pale with rosy centre</i>	globular and large.
	3 6	Noel	<i>lilac rose</i>	expanded, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Pauline Dubreuil	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
		Portlandica alba	<i>white</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Pomponne, Four Seasons	<i>pale flesh</i>	compact, very small and double.
3 6	2 6	Pulcherie	<i>purplish red</i>	globular and double.
3 6	2 6	Preval	<i>pale rose</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Pæstana, or Scarlet Four Seasons	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped, semi-double.
3 6	2 0	Perpétuelle d'Angers	<i>very pale flesh</i>	expanded and very large.
2 6	2 0	Palmire or Blush Perpetual	<i>pale rose</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	2 6	Perpetua nova	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	Panaché de Girardon, or Striped Perpetual	<i>pale flesh, striped with red</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Palotte picotée	<i>pale flesh</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Portlandica carnea	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped, semi-double.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	Portlandica grandiflora	<i>deep rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
5 0	3 6	Prud'homme	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 0	Queen of Perpetuals	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped and very double.
	7 6	Requien	<i>blush</i>	cupped, very large and double.
5 0	5 0	Royal Perpetual	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	3 6	Saint Barthélemy	<i>purplish rose</i>	cupped and semi-double.
	1 6	Scotch Perpetual	<i>blush</i>	cupped and double.
	5 0	Sisley's	<i>rose</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	2 0	Stanwell Perpetual	<i>pale flesh</i>	expanded and double.
	3 6	Sixth of June	<i>deep rose</i>	compact and very double.
	5 0	Triomphe d'Anvers, or La Mag-nanime	<i>bright rose</i>	expanded, very large and double.
5 0	5 0	Triomphe de Montmorency	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	5 0	Vaubiard	<i>pale rose</i>	compact and double.
3 6	2 6	Volumineuse	<i>blush</i>	globular, very large and double.

BOURBON, OR L'ILE DE BOURBON, ROSES* (ROSA BOURBONIANA).

	2 6	Armosa		
	3 6	Augustine Margat	<i>delicate bright rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Augustine Lelieur	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	3 6	Boulogne	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	5 0	Célimène	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	5 0	Clio	<i>bright rose</i>	globular and double.
5 0	5 0	Cytherée	<i>vivid rose</i>	globular, large and double.
	3 6	Cent Feuilles	<i>blush</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Charles Desprez	<i>pale rose</i>	globular, and very double.
2 6	1 6	Common, or Jacques Duc d'Aumale	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, large and semi-double.
	5 0	Diaphane	<i>crimson scarlet</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Dubreuil	<i>bright purplish rose</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 0	Dubourg	<i>pale blush</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Duc de Grammont	<i>purplish rose</i>	globular, small and double.
		Emile Courtier	<i>deep lilac rose</i>	globular, large and very double.
5 0	3 6	Earl Grey		
3 6	2 6	Faustine	<i>very pale flesh</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	General Hoche	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Gloire de Rosamene	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped, large and semi-double.
3 6	2 0	Gloire de Guerin	<i>purplish crimson</i>	globular and very double.
	3 6	Henri Plantier	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Henry the Fourth	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and double.
	3 6	Ida	<i>carmine</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Jean d'Albret	<i>very bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	3 6	La Tendresse	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Latifolia, or Antoine	<i>rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	Le Brun	<i>bright rose</i>	globular and double.
		Madame Nérard	<i>earmine</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 0	2 0	Madame Desprez	<i>lilac rose</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Marshal Villars	<i>purplish deep rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Millesie	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	5 0	Nectarine	<i>vivid rose</i>	cupped and double.
		Pauline Borghese	<i>rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
		Phœnix	<i>bright rosy red</i>	cupped and double.
		Pucelle Genoese		
3 6	2 6	Phillippart	<i>peach shaded</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Psyche	<i>light crimson</i>	cupped, small and double.
3 6	3 6	Philémon	<i>lilac rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	7 6	Queen of the Bourbons	<i>bright yellowish rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Rose d'Amour (Madame Neumann)	<i>purplish rose</i>	globular and double.
		Sir Robert Peel	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	3 6	Thimoclé	<i>bright rosy lilac</i>	cupped, large and double.
5 0	3 6	Thérésita	<i>delicate rose</i>	globular and double.
	5 0	T. Rivers	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped, finely shaped and double.
	3 6	Véléda	<i>blush</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	3 6	Victoire Argentée	<i>glossy pale blush</i>	cupped and very double.
5 0	5 0	White, or Julie de Loynes	<i>white</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Walner	<i>vivid purplish rose</i>	cupped and double.

* Several varieties now omitted, but inserted in the Catalogue of last season, have not been found distinct enough in character to merit further cultivation.

CHINESE ROSES (ROSA INDICA).

	2 6	Abbé Mioland	<i>vivid crimson</i>	
5 0	5 0	Archduke Charles	<i>shaded rose changing to crimson</i>	large and double.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	Augustine Hersent	<i>bright rose</i>	globular, large and double.
	1 6	Amiral Duperré	<i>fiery crimson</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Alba elegans	<i>white, shaded with blush</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Belle Archinto	<i>pale flesh</i>	large and double.
	2 6	Belle Pradher	<i>pale flesh</i>	expanded and very large.
	1 6	Bardon	<i>pale blush</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Beau Carmin	<i>crimson, shaded</i>	cupped and very double.
	1 6	Belle de Florence	<i>light carmine</i>	cupped and very double.
	3 6	Belle Illyrienne	<i>purple crimson</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	Belle Isidore	<i>crimson and rose</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	2 6	Caméleon	<i>rose, changing to crimson</i>	expanded and double.
		Clara Sylvain	<i>pure white</i>	large, finely shaped and double.
	3 6	Comtesse de Moloré	<i>deep crimson</i>	cupped, large and double.
	5 0	Couronne des pourpres	<i>dark crimson</i>	large and double.
3 6	1 6	Camellia blanche	<i>pure white</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Camellia rouge	<i>bright rose</i>	imbricated, or camellia-like.
	2 6	Candide	<i>pure white</i>	globular and very double.
	1 6	Cramoisie éblouissante	<i>vivid crimson</i>	reflexed and very double.
	2 0	Cramoisie supérieure	<i>crimson</i>	expanded, large and double.
3 6	1 6	Countess of Albemarle	<i>pale rose with red centre</i>	compact, large and double.
	1 6	Clara	<i>white with rosy centre</i>	globular and very double.
	1 6	Clarisse	<i>pale blush</i>	globular, large and very double.
	3 6	Desfontaines	<i>pure white</i>	double and finely shaped.
	1 6	Duc de Bordeaux	<i>lilac</i>	expanded and very double.
	2 6	Duchess of Kent	<i>shaded pale blush</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Ermite de Remistan	<i>crimson</i>	
	2 6	Etna	<i>reddish crimson</i>	cupped and double.
		Eugene Hardi	<i>blush</i>	globular, very large and double.
		Fénélon Desprez		
	1 6	Fabvier	<i>bright scarlet</i>	cupped and semi-double.
3 6	1 6	Fénélon du Luxembourg	<i>deep lilac rose, shaded</i>	globular, large and double.
	1 6	Flavia	<i>crimson</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Gardenia	<i>yellowish blush</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	General Soyez	<i>crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Grandidier	<i>bright rose, shaded</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	General Moreau	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Glory	<i>rose</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Gloire d'Auteuil	<i>clouded crimson</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Gouvion St. Cyr	<i>carmine</i>	cupped and double.
5 0	2 6	Grandiflora	<i>deep rose</i>	reflexed, very large and double.
	2 6	Hanloup	<i>bright crimson</i>	large and double.
	2 6	Hospitaliere	<i>crimson</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Henry the Fifth	<i>vivid scarlet</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Hortense	<i>shaded bright rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	1 0	Indica minor	<i>rose</i>	compact and small.
	1 6	Indica minor, crimson	<i>crimson</i>	compact and small.
	2 6	Indica gloriosa, or odoratissima	<i>lilac rose</i>	globular and very double.
	2 6	Indica heterophylla	<i>rose</i>	cupped, with leafy calyx.
	1 6	Imperiosa	<i>dark crimson, shaded</i>	cupped and double.
	3 6	Jeanne Deans	<i>lilac rose</i>	large and very double.
		Jenny Colon	<i>pure white</i>	
	3 6	Joseph Deschiens	<i>crimson</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	L'Azure	<i>lilac rose</i>	expanded, large and double.
	1 6	Le Sombre	<i>clouded dark crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	La Coquette	<i>carmine</i>	compact and double.
	1 6	Le Volcan	<i>bright red</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Le Vermillon	<i>bright carmine</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	1 6	Louis Philippe d'Angers	<i>crimson</i>	globular and very double.
	2 6	Madame Payen	<i>crimson</i>	expanded, large and double.
		Madame de Crequy	<i>very dark crimson</i>	
		Mielliez	<i>pure white</i>	finely shaped and double.
	3 6	Mrs. Bosanquet	<i>rose</i>	large and double.
	2 6	Madame Desprez	<i>pure white</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	Madame Bureau	<i>pure white</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	Madame Désmonts	<i>blush and rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Marjolin	<i>purple crimson</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 0	Napoleon	<i>shaded blush</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	2 6	Odeur d'Anisette	<i>rose</i>	globular, double and very fragrant.
	3 6	O'Connell	<i>dark crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Pourpre supérieure		
	2 6	Pourpre (Suchet)	<i>crimson</i>	cupped and double.
		Prince Charles	<i>rosy red</i>	globular, very large and double.
	1 6	Pluton	<i>dark crimson</i>	globular and double.
	2 6	Pæoniflora nova	<i>pale lilac rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
	2 6	Perfection	<i>lilac rose</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Roi de Hollande	<i>deep crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Roi des Pourpres	<i>dark crimson</i>	large and double.
		Rubens, or Ruban pourpre.		

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	Roi des Cramoisiés	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Roevesii	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Romaine Déspréz	<i>purplish shady rose</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	1 6	Rouge Superbe, or La Régulière	<i>crimson</i>	compact and double.
3 6	2 6	Reine de Poëstum	<i>blush with buff centre</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Strombio rubra	<i>red</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Sulphurea superba	<i>pale sulphur</i>	cupped, very large and double.
		Tibul		
3 6	1 6	Triomphe de Gand	<i>bright rose, shaded</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Theresia Stravius	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	1 6	Triomphante, or Pæony Noisette	<i>deep rose and crimson</i>	reflexed, large and double.
	2 6	Turenne	<i>purple</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Van Dael	<i>lilac rose</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Weber	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped with very stiff petals.
	1 0	White	<i>pure white</i>	globular and double.
	3 6	Zephyr	<i>rosy lilac, shaded</i>	cupped, large and double.

TEA-SCENTED CHINESE ROSES (ROSA INDICA ODORATA).

3 6	2 6	Aurore	<i>straw changing to buff</i>	expanded, very large and double.
	3 6	Banè	<i>rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	3 6	Bellaire	<i>rosy red</i>	cupped and double.
		Bride of Abydos	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, and very double.
3 6	1 6	Belle Hélène	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped and very double.
	1 6	Belle Clorinde	<i>rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Bourbon	<i>white</i>	globular, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Caroline	<i>rosy buff</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Cedo Nulli	<i>carmine</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Coccinea, or Colville's Crimson	<i>vivid crimson</i>	expanded and double.
	1 6	Cels	<i>red</i>	expanded and double.
		Duc d'Orléans (Luxembourg)	<i>rose</i>	cupped, very double and finely shaped.
	2 6	Dremont	<i>delicate rosy buff</i>	cupped, large and double.
		Eldorado	<i>shaded blush</i>	
	2 6	Flon	<i>buff and rose</i>	globular, large and double.
	1 6	Fragrans	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped and double.
5 0	3 6	Goubault	<i>bright rose</i>	very large and double.
		Gigantesque (Luxembourg)	<i>pale rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
	1 6	General Valazé	<i>shaded pale blush</i>	globular, large and double.
	1 6	Gracilis	<i>bright red</i>	cupped and small.
	1 6	Grandifolia, or Thouillet	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Hardy, or Gloire de Hardy	<i>vivid rose</i>	expanded, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Hamon	<i>blush, shaded with crimson</i>	globular, very large and double.
3 6	1 0	Hymenée	<i>white, with yellow centre</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Julie Sisley	<i>blush with rosy centre</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Jaune Serin	<i>straw colour and rose</i>	cupped and double.
	3 6	Lady Granville	<i>blush, shaded with buff</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	3 6	Laura Rivers	<i>rosy red</i>	large and double.
	1 6	Lucile Delmart	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Lejas	<i>vivid light crimson</i>	globular and very double.
	2 6	Lyonnais	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Louis Philippe	<i>delicate rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Lutescens nana	<i>reddish yellow</i>	cupped, very small and double.
	7 6	Mansais	<i>shaded rose</i>	very large and double.
	1 6	Maximilian	<i>rose and buff</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Magnifica, or Magnus Ladulas	<i>rose, marbled</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Mesfré	<i>pale flesh</i>	
	3 6	Madame Guerin	<i>shaded pale rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Nitida	<i>white with rosy centre</i>	globular, large and double.
	3 6	Odorata italica	<i>purplish rose</i>	
	1 6	Odoratissima	<i>lilac rose</i>	expanded, large and double.
	3 6	Pactolus	<i>pale yellow</i>	cupped, small and double.
	2 6	Princesse Marie	<i>buff and rose</i>	cupped, very large and double.
		Princesse Esterhazy		
		Princesse Hélène		
	1 6	Princesse Stephanie	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Palavieini	<i>yellowish white</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Pallida	<i>bright rose, shaded</i>	globular and double.
		Reine des Belges		
		Roi de Slam (Laffay)	<i>fawn coloured rose</i>	large and double.
	2 6	Rêve du Bonheur	<i>rosy buff</i>	cupped and very large.
	1 6	Roi de Siam	<i>pure white</i>	globular, large and double.
	2 6	Reine de Cythère	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, very large and double.
5 0	3 6	Silene	<i>rose shaded with crimson</i>	very large and double.
	3 6	Solitaire	<i>lilac rose</i>	large and double.
		Sir Walter Scott		

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	Strombio	<i>cream and blush</i>	globular and very large.
	2 6	Superbe de Vitry	<i>delicate rose</i>	globular and very double.
3 6	2 6	Taglioni	<i>white with buff centre</i>	globular and double.
5 0	3 6	Triomphe du Luxembourg	<i>buff and rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	3 6	Valentine	<i>blush</i>	very large and double.
		Virginalis	<i>bright rose</i>	large and very double.
3 6	1 6	Yellow	<i>pale sulphur</i>	cupped, large and semi-double.

MINIATURE, OR DWARF, CHINESE ROSES (ROSA LAWRENCHANA).

1 0	Blush	<i>rose</i>
1 6	Crimson	<i>crimson</i>
1 6	Caprice des Dames	<i>bright rose</i>
1 6	Gloire des Lawrences	<i>dark crimson</i>
1 6	Jenny	<i>bright crimson</i>
1 6	Lilliputienne	<i>red</i>
1 6	Mouche	<i>deep rose</i>
2 6	Nigra	<i>very dark crimson</i>
2 6	Pallida, or Alba	<i>white tinged with rose</i>
1 6	Petite Laponne	<i>bright crimson</i>
1 6	Retour du Printemps	<i>purplish red</i>
2 6	Zeluca	<i>lilac</i>

NOISETTE ROSES.

2 6	1 6	Aimée Vibert, P.	<i>pure white</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	1 6	Ariel, or Adele Bernard, P.	<i>pale rose, shaded</i>	expanded and double.
3 6	2 6	Andreselle, P.	<i>purplish lilac,</i>	cupped and double.
2 6	1 6	Amenia, P.	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Anemoniflora	<i>white</i>	imbricated, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Belle Violette, or Aine	<i>rose</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Belle Angevine	<i>pale rosy buff</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Belle Antonine, P.	<i>white with rosy centre</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Belle Flamande	<i>pure white</i>	imbricated and very double.
	1 6	Bougainville	<i>purplish lilac</i>	compact and small.
3 6	2 6	Boulogne	<i>dark purple</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	2 6	Beurre frais	<i>delicate buff</i>	cupped and double.
2 6	1 6	Bouquet tout fait, P.	<i>creamy white</i>	cupped, large and double.
2 6	1 0	Blush	<i>pale blush</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Berthagene	<i>white with yellow centre</i>	cupped and double.
	2 6	Belle Fontange	<i>white and buff</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Belle Marseillaise	<i>shaded rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Chloris	<i>very bright rose</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	2 6	Camellia Rose, P.	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
2 6	1 6	Cadot, P.	<i>rosy lilac</i>	cupped and very double.
2 6	1 6	Cerise, P.	<i>rosy purple</i>	globular, large and double.
2 6	2 6	Conque de Venus, P.	<i>white with rosy centre</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Comtesse Daru	<i>greenish white</i>	imbricated, small and double.
	1 6	Charles X.	<i>bright red</i>	compact and very double.
	3 6	Castalie	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Clarisse Harlowe, P.	<i>pale flesh</i>	globular and very large.
	2 6	Dahlingen	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
3 6	1 6	Duc de Broglie	<i>delicate blush</i>	cupped, large and very double.
	3 6	Edmond Garrat	<i>purplish rose</i>	
	3 6	Eugenie Dubourg	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Felleberg, P.	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Fragrans	<i>purplish rose</i>	cupped and double.
2 6	1 0	Grandiflora, P.	<i>pale flesh</i>	expanded, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Hardy, P.	<i>white with rosy centre</i>	cupped, large and double.
3 6	2 6	Jaune Desprez, or New French Yellow, P.	<i>deep reddish yellow</i>	cupped, large and double.
	2 6	Juliet	<i>white with rosy centre</i>	globular and very double.
	3 6	La Sylphide	<i>shaded white</i>	
		Louis XII.	<i>crimson</i>	cupped and double.
2 6	1 6	La Nympe	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped, small and very double.
3 6	2 0	Lamarque, P.	<i>pale lemon</i>	cupped, very large and very double.
	1 6	La Chérie	<i>rose</i>	cupped and very double.
	2 6	Leonidas	<i>carmine, shaded</i>	compact and very double.
3 6	2 6	Lelieur	<i>bright crimson</i>	cupped and double.
3	2 6	La Biche, P.	<i>pale rose and white</i>	cupped, very large and double.
	1 6	Lafayette	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, small and double.
	5 0	Luxembourg	<i>rose with red centre</i>	globular and very large.
		Marianne	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
		Minette	<i>light crimson</i>	cupped and double.

Price.		Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Standards.	Dwarfs.			
s. d.	s. d.			
	2 6	May Flower, or Rothanger	<i>rosy blush</i>	cupped and very double.
3 6	1 6	Multiflora	<i>violet purple</i>	expanded and double.
	3 6	Madame Laffay	<i>bright purplish rose</i>	imbricated, small and double.
3 6	2 6	Nankin, or Mutabilis	<i>nankin, changing to white</i>	expanded and small.
	3 6	Pauline Henri	<i>rose, shaded</i>	cupped and double.
		Pompon pourpre	<i>crimson</i>	compact and double.
	2 6	Princess d'Orange	<i>white</i>	cupped and small.
3 6	2 6	Pulchella	<i>bright rosy purple</i>	cupped and small.
	5 0	Riego	<i>crimson</i>	cupped and double.
2 6	1 0	Red, P.	<i>bright pink</i>	expanded and double.
2 6	1 6	Renoncule	<i>pale flesh</i>	expanded, blooming in erect clusters.
3 6	2 0	Smith's Yellow	<i>pale straw</i>	globular, large and very double.
3 6	1 6	Sir Walter Scott, P.	<i>rose</i>	cupped and double.
	1 6	Thelaire, P.	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped, large and double.

MUSK ROSES (*ROSA MOSCHATA*).

1 0		Blush, or Fraser's Musk	<i>pale flesh</i>	cupped and double.
1 6		Eponine	<i>white</i>	cupped and double.
1 6		Fringed	<i>white</i>	cupped, with dentated petals.
1 0		Old White	<i>white</i>	expanded semi-double.
2 6		Ophir	<i>pale straw</i>	expanded semi-double.
1 6		Princesse de Nassau	<i>yellowish white</i>	cupped and double.
2 6		Ranunculus	<i>white</i>	compact and very double.
2 6	3 6	Tea-scented	<i>white</i>	cupped, with peculiar scent.

MACARTNEY ROSES (*ROSA BRACTEATA*).

1 6		Double Blush, or Victoire mo- deste	<i>pale rose</i>	globular, very large and double.
2 6		Grandiflora	<i>white</i>	single, very large.
10 6		Hardii, or Rosa Berberifolia	<i>yellow with purple centre</i>	single, with small flowers.
3 6	1 6	Hardii	<i>white tinged with rose</i>	cupped, large and double.
	1 6	Maria Leonida, P.	<i>white</i>	cupped and single.
		Single		

ROSA MICROPHYLLA.

3 6	2 6	Alba odorata, P.	<i>pure white</i>	cupped, large and double.
	3 6	Carnea	<i>pale rose</i>	cupped and double.
	5 0	Coccinea	<i>bright rose</i>	cupped and double.
10 6		Purpurea (Luxembourg)	<i>purplish crimson</i>	cupped and double.
	7 6	Rosea violacea		
	7 6	Rubra striata		
	7 6	Rubra violacea, or Violet cra- moisie		
	7 6	Rubra splendens		
3 6	1 6	Rubra	<i>bright rose with red centre</i>	cupped, large and double
3 6	2 6	Single	<i>bright red</i>	cupped and large.

The old and esteemed Roses inserted in former Catalogues, but omitted in this, are now sold at 2l. 10s. per hundred, for dwarf plants.

